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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness and rain; easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,220. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅛c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN.—According to the French papers, extensive war preparations are going on at Toulon and Brest, but the drift of opinion among Paris business men is in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question. France has made a demand on China for reparation for the murder of missionaries and a guarantee for the future. A Paris newspaper says that Capt. Dreyfus is in that city, having been brought there secretly.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Richard Croker, in an address to the Tammany Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, spoke at some length on Justice Daly and attacked the Bar Association.

Louis Phillips and Louis Joseph Bulo have been arrested by secret service agents on suspicion of being concerned in the recent extensive passing of counterfeit two-dollar bills.

A grand stand hastily built yesterday for the reviewing party at the firemen's parade in Elizabeth, N. J., collapsed while the procession was passing. Many persons were injured.

Col. Roosevelt spoke last night at Durland's Riding Academy, at the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, and at the Central Opera House, all in the Fourteenth Congressional District. Congressman Quigg, Dr. Depew, and Judge Olcott also spoke.

Page 2.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne yesterday addressed the West End Woman's Republican Association.

Federal employes in this city are receiving letters inviting them to contribute to the Republican campaign fund.

Col. Roosevelt yesterday visited county headquarters, where he addressed the Republican district leaders.

The war investigating commission, after hearing further testimony at Jacksonville, left that city last night for Atlanta, Ga.

Theodore Bacon, the independent nominee for Governor, made public his letter of acceptance, in which he attacks the regular party managers.

The Democratic campaign managers in Washington have discovered that the Ohio Republican Committee is soliciting contributions to its campaign fund from Federal office holders.

Page 3.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, F. C. Schraub, Gen. Wingate, and Gen. Catlin spoke to a large audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. Mr. Hill discussed elaborately the issues of the campaign in a speech an hour and a half long. He was enthusiastically received and was applauded throughout the long address.

Page 4.

The Puerto Rico insular ministers have resigned, but offer to continue in office until the appointment of their successors.

The President left Chicago last night. He addressed a large audience of railway employes during the day. The jubilee bicycle parade was postponed owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

John Reinhardt of Paterson, N. J., killed his wife and probably fatally shot himself yesterday morning. It is supposed that a quarrel over the advisability of his going into the saloon business led to the tragedy.

The Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's forces and the Filipinos is not credited at the Navy and War Departments. A dispatch received Wednesday from Gen. Otis contained no reference to such an affair.

Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville filed with the Navy Department yesterday a report from his bureau of the service rendered in the Spanish-American war, drawing many interesting lessons from the experiences of the engineers of the Navy in engagements.

Page 5.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Banquo II., Greatland, Banastar, George Keene, Meddlesome, and Estaca.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment went to Creedmoor yesterday. Two members qualified as sharpshooters, many as marksmen.

Page 7.

The Spanish Commissioners to the Peace Conference in Paris are not yet ready to yield to the American demands regarding Cuba. Spain has been unable, however, to enlist the moral support of any other European nation against the United States.

Reuben N. Dood, Jr., a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, was found dead at his father's home in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, shot through the heart. It is not known whether he took his own life or whether his death was the result of an accident.

The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at Washington yesterday, agreed to a letter to the Czar of Russia, indorsing his movement for universal peace. Resolutions were also passed expressing gratitude to Great Britain for her friendliness during the Spanish-American war.

Page 10.

Over seventy players started yesterday in the open golf tournament of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J. Sixty-five turned in scores, and the gold medal for the lowest of the day was won by Henry P. Toler. The Baltusrol contestants won the team match.

Page 12.

Two horses were stuck in a quagmire on the Hackensack meadows more than an hour. Three derricks were required to release them.

Harry Deubert, City Marshal in Williamsburg, died yesterday after drinking oxalic acid given to him by his wife, who thought it was medicine.

The Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses accepted, through its Executive Committee, yesterday, a convalescent home for nurses at Darien, Conn.

Andrew Carnegie, who returned Wednesday from abroad, yesterday expressed his belief that an American policy of colonial expansion means death to business prosperity.

The automobile cabmen are angry because the Electric Vehicle Company says each man must take in an average of $4 a day or lose his place. They say they cannot earn that amount regularly.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association was adjourned in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of this city was elected President.

A. Vélez Alvarado, a native of Puerto Rico, who has lived in New York ten years, says he has acquired the right to vote in consequence of the raising of the American flag in Puerto Rico, and that he will test the question in the courts.

The parents and sweetheart of Edward Kroupa, a missing private of the Seventy-first Regiment, have received a letter from the Red Cross nurse who attended him, informing them that he died of homesickness while recovering from fever in Cuba.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday told a delegation from Queens, which asked for an appropriation for the survey of a bridge from Manhattan over Blackwell's Island, that he will begin two more bridges during his administration, but that new schools must come first.

A vote was taken among the Ninth Regiment men in the armory yesterday to learn their feelings in respect to mustering out. Over 90 per cent. of the regiment voted against remaining longer in service. Col. Greene says he has received orders from Washington to muster out on Oct. 31.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Diamonds Stolen at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—News leaked out to-day of a daring robbery at the Arlington Hotel several days ago by which ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia and his wife lost diamonds and jewelry valued at several thousand dollars. The police have been quietly at work on the affair, but thus far without result.

PARIS TALKING OF WAR

Reports of Naval Experiments at Toulon and Preparations at Brest.

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR PEACE

The Paris Municipal Council Urges the Government to Avert a Conflict with England Over Fashoda If Possible.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The alleged war preparations of France are the absorbing subject of discussion here at present. According to the French papers, there were important naval experiments at Toulon yesterday evening. A flotilla of torpedo boats was detailed to make an endeavor to force the entrance of the harbor, and the whole garrison was called to arms and the forts and batteries were manned, ready for instant action The result of the experiments has not been made public.

Vice Admiral Barrera presided yesterday at a secret council of war, at Brest, in which the chiefs of the maritime forces took part. Confidential orders were subsequently issued to the garrison. The Aurore asserts that five classes of the Naval Reserves around Brest have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The drift of opinion on the Fashoda question among commercial men in Paris was shown by a resolution adopted this afternoon by the Municipal Council of this city, urging the French Government, without sacrificing the material interests of the country, to use its utmost efforts to avert a conflict with Great Britain over this dispute.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has ordered that the report of Major Marchand as to the situation at Fashoda, which is expected at Cairo to-night, be telegraphed textually. Owing to its probable length, it is expected that at least forty-eight hours will be required to reduce it to the French cipher code at Cairo and to translate it in Paris.

DANGER SCENTED IN LONDON.

The Papers Adopt a Conservative Tone Toward France—To-day's Trafalgar Celebration Feared.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The London morning papers have cooled down to an exceedingly cautious and conservative tone in dealing with the Fashoda question, apparently realizing that the public on both sides of the Channel is heated to danger point. There is a marked effort to avoid an offensive tone. The Times says:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone some way to persuade our neighbors that we really mean what we say. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to dispel French dreams on this subject unless very dangerous consequences are to result; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have performed the operation more dextrously."

The Daily News, which voices the general feeling, says:

"The country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents or to add fuel to the controversy."

The Trafalgar celebration falling to-day is a particularly unfortunate coincidence, and may have just the effect of adding the fuel which The Daily News deprecates if any war-blooded patriots take advantage of the occasion to get up a Fashoda demonstration.

SAYS DREYFUS IS IN PARIS.

A Newspaper Declares that He Was Brought There Secretly.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—An evening newspaper announces that Capt. Albert Dreyfus is already in Paris and is now confined in the fortress at Mont Valerien, to which he was secretly brought.

Esterhazy Disclaims the Bordereau.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who had hitherto not denied The London Observer's assertion that he had claimed to be the author of the Dreyfus bordereau, will sue The Observer for libel because of that statement.

MRS. STEPHEN CRANE SUED.

Case Against the Correspondent's Wife Dismissed in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Stephen Crane, wife of the author and newspaper correspondent, was sued by a furniture dealer to-day for goods supplied.

She explained to the Court that her husband was suddenly called to Cuba as a war correspondent and did not have time to settle the bill. She promised that full payment would be made on his return. The case was dismissed.

GERMAN ROYALTY IN TURKEY.

Strict Precautions Taken to Insure the Kaiser's Safety.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—Emperor William, usually accompanied by the Empress, is engaged in a ceaseless round of sight seeing, though he adheres closely to the programme of places to be visited, and his route is revealed only to those personally concerned and immediately beforehand. The strictest police precautions are carried out to insure his safety.

To-day he decided to inspect the Imperial carpet factory at Hereka and was conveyed there in a train of eight carriages built for the occasion and luxuriously equipped. All the stations had been repaired and decorated. At Hereka is a kiosk especially built for the use of the Empress, where their Majesties lunched, after which they returned to Constantinople by water.

Emperor William and the Sultan again exchanged telegraphic felicitations. Everywhere were great crowds, triumphal arches festooned with German and Turkish colors, and bands playing the German anthem.

KOREA'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Its Opposition to a Parliament Caused Dissatisfaction.

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 21.—A leading political organization recently presented a memorial to the Cabinet requesting the formation of a Parliament for Korea. The Cabinet in reply characterized the proposal as premature and the reply has caused so much dissatisfaction that all the Ministers have resigned.

The retiring Korean Cabinet, or Council of State, (Ui-Chong-Pu,) is made up as follows:

President and Premier—Chim Soun Tak.
Minister of the Royal Household—Chai Sun.
Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of War—Nam Chong Chol.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Min Chong Mouk.
Minister of Finance—Sim Sang-Hun.
Minister of Justice—Han Kiou-Sol.

FRENCH DEMAND ON CHINA.

Reparation for the Murder of Missionaries and a Guarantee for the Future Required.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a dispatch from the French Minister at Peking, M. Gerard, announcing that a French missionary and several Chinese Catholics have been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Paklung, by a riotous mob. M. Gérard, it was added, immediately demanded reparation from the Chinese Government, including pecuniary compensation.

M. Delcasse instructed M. Gérard to instruct the Chinese Foreign Office that the French Government will take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of missionaries.

LI HUNG CHANG NOT MARRIED.

Oriental Account of His Flight with the Dowager Empress.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20.—The rumor of the marriage of Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress of China appears to have been an Oriental joke. A copy of the China Mail, which arrived here to-day on the steamer Empress of Japan, contains the following on the subject:

"Li Hung Chang and the Empress Dowager are reported to have been married at Sinfa Temple on the morning of Sept. 22. They at once proceeded to Tientsin, destroying the railroad track behind them as they traveled, to prevent pursuit. The Emperor was furious. The happy pair will, it is surmised, spend the honeymoon at Port Arthur. Paviloff is jubilant."

Our Warships for China Delayed.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which on Oct. 5 were ordered to proceed to Hongkong in connection with the recent disturbances at and near Peking, have arrived at Amoy, on the Island of that name, in the Province of Fo-Kien, opposite Formosa, the former short of coal and the latter with her cargo afire.

GRAND STAND COLLAPSED.

Many Persons Who Were Reviewing the Firemen's Parade at Elizabeth, N. J., Were Injured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 20.—During the review of the Elizabeth firemen and visiting companies to-day by Mayor Mack, ex-Mayor John C. Rankin, the City Council, and a number of guests, the grand stand, which was erected hurriedly this morning, collapsed, throwing the Mayor, ex-Mayor, Councilmen, and all the guests in a confused heap with the wreckage to the pavement. The hemlock boards of which the stand was built stood on end, while the legs of the reviewers were pinioned beneath the timbers. Many were injured, and hats and clothing were spoiled. Mayor Holmes of Rahway, with a Mr. Slater of Rahway, suffered severe skin abrasions about the hands and limbs. William Moore of Newark was also injured about the legs and body.

Several other men were hurt by those who fell upon them when the stand went down. Just at that moment an ambulance arrived on its way to the hospital. This created additional excitement until the ambulance worked its way through the big crowd.

The parade was the largest and best seen here in years. It was a mile long, and attracted thousands of persons from the suburban towns. Chief Gerstrung headed the procession. The seventeen companies in line received a continuous ovation along the route of seven miles. During the evening the out-of-town companies were entertained by the local companies at the engine houses and public halls in the city.

MRS. WESTHALL ARRAIGNED.

Claims She Does Not Know How the Cape Came to be in Her Trunk.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall, who claims to be a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was examined before Justice Kellogg this evening on a charge of having stolen a fur cape valued at $50 from Miss Jennie E. Cole. Miss Cole testified that she missed her cape, and had the search warrant issued. This was all she knew of the case except that the cape was found in Mrs. Westhall's trunk. She stated in the complaint that the cape was worth $50, but on the stand corrected this, saying she paid but $1.46 for it. She, however, considered the cape to be worth $50 or more. Policeman Prall testified that he found the cape in a trunk said to be owned by Mrs. Westhall, and in a room said to be one occupied by her.

Mrs. Westhall, on her own behalf, said she did not know how the cape came to be in her trunk. She could not account for its presence in her trunk except on the theory that some one wishing to do her injury had stolen it and placed it where it was found.

Mr. Miller, the proprietor of the boarding house, said he did not think Mrs. Westhall was always in her right mind. She had had some trouble with nephews over property, and he thought her mind had been affected as a result of worry. The case was continued until to-morrow.

SANITATION WAS THEIR THEME.

Speeches Before the Civic-Philanthropic Conference by Physicians.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 20.—Speakers in the Civic-Philanthropic Conference to-day addressed an audience of physicians from various cities, seventy-five of them representing Chicago.

Most of the speakers were Chicago doctors. Prof. William Quine of the Chicago College of Physicians presided, Dr. D. K. Steele of Chicago condemned sanitary conditions in public schools, as did Dr. J. H. Kellogg of the Michigan Board of Health. Dr. Mary Green, who has been detailed by the Government to inspect the sanitation of soldiers' camps, related results unfavorable to the management of the camps.

Dr. Danforth of the Northwestern University said that proper sanitation in cities is impossible, since politicians, he asserted, are too busy handling the Health Departments' money. Dr. Albert H. Bird dwelt upon tuberculosis, its causes, symptoms, and cures. Prof. H. L. Newman laid the responsibility of broken-down lives largely upon school boards.

Dr. Charles B. Johnson contended that typhoid fever is an unpardonable disgrace to city Health Commissioners, because generally resulting from filth. Dr. M. L. Brown showed how the blood, brain, and lungs are affected by nasal respiration. Reaching the masses from a sanitary standpoint was discussed by Dr. H. I. Skelton and Dr. H. P. Stiles.

OHIO REPUBLICANS NEEDY.

Democrats in Washington Discover Evidence of an Attempt to Raise Money There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Not since that year, something like fourteen years ago, when to avoid the civil service law the Republican machine set up what was called a "dairy" annex, to which all Government employes were invited to walk up and be "milked," has there been quite so careless and anxious a manifestation of need of means, and of indifference as to how they shall be raised, as has just been uncovered by the vigilance of the Democratic managers who have been watching the emissaries in Washington from the State of Ohio. The discovery that a man from the Ohio State Committee, clothed with full authority to collect funds, was here calling upon office holders in the Government service from the President's State to contribute of their earnings to pay the expenses of the campaign, makes the glowing announcement of Gen. Grosvenor about the solidity of the "Buckeye State Phalanx" seem something like "bluff."

A woman employed in one of the departments turned over to Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Congressional Committee a letter of which the following is a copy:

Headquarters Ohio Republican State Central and Executive Committees, 40 South Third Street, opposite State House, (east front.)
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1898.

Miss ——, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Madam: I desire the pleasure of meeting you at our Washington Headquarters, Rooms 123 and 124 at the Cochran, at an early date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., for conference. If not convenient, please advise me and state the evening that I can have an audience with you at your residence.

I am, very truly yours, P. B. CHASE.

Mr. Chase was publicly recognized a night or two ago, in a meeting of the Ohio State Association, at which his mission was rather candidly referred to. Mr. Kerr has placed the rooms in the Cochran Hotel under observation to see whether this violation of the intent of the civil service law is having the effect of alarming, and securing the contributions of, men and women in office.

The letter of Mr. Chase was not the first one sent out for the same purpose. On Sept. 30, R. L. Holland, for the Ohio State Committee, sent out letters urging those to whom they were sent to call at Room 124, Cochran Hotel, "that we may have the benefit of your advice and co-operation." This did not seem to have quite the desired effect, for on Oct. 5, another letter was sent around by Mr. Holland, referring to the recent "letter of invitation," and renewing the request to call and meet him. Mr. Chase's letter would not, it is believed, have been issued if the Ohio Republicans in office had responded as they were expected to do.

Nothing is said in any of the communications about contributions of money, but every officeholder knows that the "advice and co-operation" desired is cold cash. The clerks may neglect the invitations to them and keep the money they receive for their services, but there is a feeling of insecurity among the Ohio people, and some expectation is expressed that those depended upon to subscribe may be made to feel, later on, and in a way that the Ohio managers will contrive, that the Ohio test of "efficiency" is willingness to divide earnings with the political managers.

It was supposed, a few years ago, that this sort of thing was over in Washington. It would not be possible now if the managers were sure of the loyalty to civil service reform of the Administration itself.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

Literature About "Sons" in the Army, War Department Criticisms, and the Carter Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—While the President's Investigating Commission is pursuing its way in the South, and ascertaining very little about the causes of the complaints that stirred the country a few weeks ago, and the complaints keep on cropping up in a way to annoy the Secretary of War and the campaign makers who are running against the anti-Alger feeling, the Democratic managers here have adopted a plan which is likely to keep the pot boiling while the fight is on.

A document supplied in large numbers to all the Democratic headquarters is a list of the highly-connected civilian staff officers appointed to feed and clothe the troops in the Santiago and Puerto Rico campaigns, together with some history of each of the "sons" and the manner in which they distinguished themselves. The latest bulletin for campaign use is a large page of criticisms, exclusively from Republican or independent newspapers, denouncing the War Department and its blunders, and demanding a fearless and thorough investigation in order that the offenders might be punished.

Some effort has been made by the Democrats to secure definite information about the handling of the Carter court-martial case by the War Department. It is believed by some Democrats that powerful political influences were exerted to have this case suppressed, and the ascertained fact that after Carter had been convicted the papers in his case were held for about six months before any intimation of action was given, and the further report that they were in the hands of the defendant's counsel for a month or more, was considered important information to be given out to show that the Administration was not quite free from outside influences stronger than the verdict of a court-martial of United States army officers.

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN'S VIEWS.

Senators Jones and Hanna, Both in Chicago, Talk Hopefully of the Coming Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Senator James K. Jones, who is here conferring with "Coin" Harvey, was wary to-day of making any specific claims regarding the coming elections, and, aside from making the sweeping statement that everything looked extremely well for the Democrats, he confined himself to the prospects for a red-hot campaign in 1900. The party, he said, was now well organized, and the sinews of war were being raised by the "dollar-a-month" scheme, which means that every man who feels friendly to silver is asked to drop his money into the committee hopper in charge of "Coin" Harvey, at the rate of a dollar a month from now until the nominations are made, two years hence.

"This plan," said Senator Jones, "was conceived by the Democratic National Executive Committee, and is regarded as the best way to get money enough to carry on the fight." Further, I am very well satisfied with the progress we are making under Mr. Harvey's management. I believe the plan will succeed, and we will be in a condition to scatter literature to the people."

Senator Hanna, who is also in the city, hopes for a majority in the Senate and the House of Representatives. This, he believes, will result because the Administration deserves indorsement at the polls for its broad policy in connection with the war and foreign affairs. But one thing that must not be overlooked, he said, was that this is an off year, and the tendency is toward the party in power. Apathy is a danger to the Republicans, and this they are trying to overcome. He believed they would succeed in this.

Cleveland Strikers Return to Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—By a unanimous vote at a meeting of the striking wire drawers held this afternoon at Steecke's Hall, on St. Claire Street, the strike was declared off. Half an hour later National Secretary Walter Gillett and local officers of the Wire Workers' Union, with about forty of the strikers, marched to the office of the American Steel and Wire Company and announced the fact. After a brief conference Superintendent Nye was called in. He announced that all the old employes who desired to return to work might do so as far as there were vacancies. This will provide places for nearly all of the strikers.

The Bridegroom Failed to Appear.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 20.—Miss Lottie Long of 193 Washington Place, this city, and Walter Burley of Paterson were to have been married last night at the home of the bride in this city. The groom failed to put in an appearance. The wedding guests had assembled, and the Rev. T. F. Leavens was present to perform the ceremony. The guests waited until a late hour and then departed. Miss Long cannot account for the strange action of Mr. Burley, and nothing can be learned as to his whereabouts. Friends who saw him yesterday afternoon say he appeared to be all right, and to be making preparations for the wedding.

Run Down and Killed by a Train.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—A well-dressed middle-aged man was struck and killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train this morning while walking on the tracks. An identification card found on him gives his name as E. D. Hughes of 300 Landon Street, Pittsburg, Penn., and asks that Mrs. Johnston, 45 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., be notified of his death. Both addresses were telegraphed to, but there has been no response.

To Combine Tin Plate Industries.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—It is announced here that a plan is on foot, with Judge Moore of Chicago engineering it, to combine the tin and terne plate industries of the country. It is said that options have been secured on every desirable plant. The object is to secure better prices and economy in production.

New Hampshire Will Broken at Last.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 20.—A verdict in the Holden-Pierce will case, breaking the will, was given at a late hour to-night. This is the first will to be broken in New Hampshire during the past twenty-five years. The amount involved is small.

Death of Ex-Gov. Charles N. Sheldon.

Ex-Gov. Charles N. Sheldon of South Dakota died yesterday at Deadwood of pneumonia. He was a native of Johnstown, Vt., served in the army through the civil war, went to Dakota in 1881, and was elected Governor in 1892 and again in 1894.

CROKER ON JUSTICE DALY

Says the Judge Could Not Have Secured His Position Without Tweed's Patronage.

ATTACKS BAR ASSOCIATION

The Tammany Chief Makes an Address to Tammany's Executive Committee—He Gives Instructions in Regard to Campaign Work.

Richard Croker addressed the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon and expressed his views at some length in regard to the Bar Association and Justice Daly. He also called the attention of the members to the work to be done during the remainder of the campaign. He said:

"The attention of the members of the committee is called to the necessity of a very active canvass in their respective districts. The people are determined upon a change of administration and we must not permit, through any neglect of ours, that they should be deceived or distracted regarding the true issues of this campaign. For instance, the action of the Bar Association, which, while it includes in its membership some reputable lawyers and thorough Democrats, is at the same time controlled and steered by a Republican-Mugwump-Aristocratic coterie whose past records and partisan services in behalf of the enemies of the people is remembered is well understood.

"I need not tell you that the managers of this meeting care nothing about Justice Daly, except so far as he may be used to serve the corporate interests which they represent and be the medium through which these men may seek to raise a false issue, so that the attention of the people may be distracted from the misdeeds of the party and the interests which these men have always shown themselves willing to defend. This is shown by the coupling together of the names of Justices Daly and Cohen and claiming that because of their experience they should be retained upon the bench, while the fact is that one of these Justices has had an experience of only nine months.

"That the meeting to-morrow evening is a part of a plan to create a false issue is proved by the fact that last year, when Justice Andrews was not renominated by this organization, there was no talk of an attempt on the part of this organization to control the judiciary. Nor was there any organization to express any indignation over the action of the people, who insist upon the right to retain or change their judicial officers as to them at the time seems proper. No lawyer will pretend that Judge Daly was selected for his present position on account of conspicuous legal ability. Nor can it be denied at the time when he was elected Judge he could neither have been nominated not elected Judge without the friendship and patronage and support of Mr. Tweed.

"It was a question fairly submitted to our convention as to whether his services upon the bench had been such as to justify lengthening his term from twenty-eight to forty-two years. When the convention decided that from among the members of the bar there could be selected those who had given better satisfaction to the public and who had greater claims upon the Democratic Party for services rendered in behalf of the people, there was no idea in any man's mind that a judge should be selected for any other reason than to fairly interpret the law and determine such legal questions as came before him without reference to the position or politics of the people interested in his decisions.

"The Supreme Court bench of this department is respected throughout the State and country for its fairness, its honesty, and its ability. And in that connection it should be remembered that with but a single exception every one of the twenty-two Judges of that court were nominated by this organization, and elected to their present positions by the efforts of its members. And I now challenge any Judge ever elected through the efforts of this organization to furnish a single instance where he had been interfered with in the impartial discharge of his duties by even a single suggestion from me.

"But you will always find that every time this organization names a thoroughgoing Democrat, free from every suggestion of corporate control, these men, who are the attorneys for trusts and other combinations of capital, pretend to regard it as an attack upon the integrity of the judicial system. My experience has been that at every convention where Judges were to be named the men asked for, both by corporations and their attorneys, as candidates for judicial positions, were men whose training and records justified such corporations in regarding them as their especial friends. You are urged to present this matter in just this way to the people at your Monday the great military pageant. The cruiser New Orleans arrived from Puerto Rico to-day, and the Texas will be here to-morrow. On Wednesday night the Union League will give a reception to the President and a number of other officers have been arranged in his honor. A feature of the celebration will be the electrical displays on each of the three nights.

Failure of a Baltimore Firm.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Thomas J. Shryock was to-day appointed receiver for the lumber manufacting firm of Philip Walsh & Sons. A bond for $50,000 was given. Inability to collect outstanding paper is assigned as the cause for the failure.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The southwestern storm has divided, one part being central this evening, off the Middle Gulf Coast, and the other over Eastern Lake Michigan. The rain area attending this storm has covered the Mississippi and middle and lower Ohio Valleys, the Western lake region, and the Gulf States, and following its eastward movement, the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Lower Mississippi Valley. During to-day the rain area will extend over the Atlantic Coast States, and fair weather will prevail west of the Mississippi. Frost will occur this morning in the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley, almost to the Gulf Coast line. High southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds will prevail in the eastern lake region, and the winds on the South Atlantic Coast and over the east Gulf are likely to become dangerously high from east to northeast. Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes, and information signals have been ordered along the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	53	54
6 A. M.	55	53	52
9 A. M.	54	57	53
12 M.	55	65	60
4 P. M.	55	69	64
6 P. M.	55	62	62
9 P. M.	57	59	60
12 P. M.	55	57	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57⅞
Weather Bureau	59⅜
Corresponding date 1897	55¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Leaves South Ferry—Whitehall Terminal—and foot Liberty Street 1 P. M. daily, except Sunday. —Adv.

ARRESTED FOR COUNTERFEITING

Two Men in the Hands of Secret Service Agents.

Secret service agents have been tracking counterfeiters of two-dollar bills lately, many of which have been passed at elevated railway stations. Louis Phillips was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on that charge, and was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Wednesday. Phillips was arrested on the Bowery by a detective who had been called into a grocery store by the proprietor, who came near changing a bad bill.

The prisoner furnished the statement which led to the arrest last night by Chief Hazen and his aid, Frank Esquiroll of Louis Joseph Bulo, otherwise "Louis Brill," of 242 Elizabeth Street.

LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

The Rev. Charles Heath, Who Died on Tuesday, Held Lafayette's Horse.

The Rev. Charles Heath, colored, died at his home, 141 West Thirtieth Street, on Tuesday night in his one hundred and first year. Up to his last hour he was apparently in good health, and, according to his daughter, Mrs. Susanna Berry, who was with him to the end, "he just died."

Mr. Heath was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., on Sept. 17, 1798. The first notable event in his life was in 1799, when, hardly one year old, his mother carried him to the funeral of George Washington, so that he could always say that he attended the burial of the first President of his country. He could remember the old Randolph mansion, on Malvern Hill, where Gen. Lafayette made his headquarters. One day when the great General had ridden up to the house and dismounted, he called Heath to hold his horse while he went inside. He watched the animal for nearly half an hour, and for his trouble Lafayette gave him some money.

Heath also remembered President James Monroe, and won the distinction of driving his horse in Williamsburg on several occasions. Later on in his life he was the guardian of the children of Senator Boley of Virginia. He had many masters as a slave, and could tell of all the hardships of slave life and the work that the negroes were forced to do. When the war broke out, he went with a regiment from the North, the name of which his daughter has forgotten, and afterward served as a messenger for the Government. At the close of the war he studied in Petersburg, Va., for the ministry, and joined the American Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1885 he gave up the ministry, and at the age of eighty-seven began life as a farmer in Virginia. Seven years ago he came to New York, and since then has been a deacon in the Zion Church, at 351 Bleecker Street. Two children survive him.

Mr. Heath often said that a man could live to be old if he took care of himself. His food and sleep were the principal things. He made it a custom to eat plain food, and during his life never touched a drop of liquor.

DR. BROOKS FINDS A COMET.

The Director of Smith Observatory Adds One More to His Long List of Discoveries.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, this evening discovered a new comet. Its position is right ascension, 14 hours, 33 minutes; declination, north, 40 degrees, 28 minutes; motion, southeasterly. The comet is large, round, and bright. This is the twenty-first comet discovered by Dr. Brooks.

TRAIN KILLS THREE BOYS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—William Berner, Fred Berner, and Charles Coatswrith, three young schoolboys of Cheektowaga, were killed by a fast passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in that township.

The boys were stealing a ride on a freight train and jumped off, landing on another track directly in front of the passenger train. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

THE CONNECTICUT VETERANS.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Connecticut soldiers who participated in the war of the rebellion was the theme upon which Gov. Cooke, United States Senator Hawley, and Congressman Charles A. Russell dwelt eulogistically this afternoon, the speeches being occasioned by the dedication of a handsome monument to the memory of the members of the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

The monument is the first regimental monument to be erected in Connecticut under the special act of 1897, which appropriates $1,000 to any regimental organization wishing to erect a monument in the State. It is an imposing granite shaft, appropriately inscribed, and located in Memorial Park.

TORPEDO BOAT EXPLOSION.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Oct. 20.—The torpedo boat Davis, which started on its official trial trip to-day, was disabled by the bursting of a number of boiler tubes. Eight of the crew were badly scalded, and three of them died soon after reaching here.

The dead are as follows:

C. McNeeley, P. Luthe, and H. Wood. The seriously injured are W. Woods, B. Ryan, A. Johnson, and A. Buehl.

A CHURCH SUES A RAILROAD.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 20.— The First Methodist Church of this city to-day filed a damage suit in the courts here against The Great Western Railway. The tracks of the Great Western road run close by the church property and the pastor and members claim that the screeching of the locomotives and the ringing of the bells have disturbed their worship to such an extent that they feel damaged to the extent of $5,000.

They have been, they say, unable to hear the pastor's sermon or the music of the choir. The railway officials laugh at the suit.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Major Gen. Graham was here to-day in consultation with the Peace Jubilee Committee concerning the route of the military parade and the positions of the troops in the line. He will command the soldiers from Camp Meade, about 7,500 in number.

Gov. Hastings, at Harrisburg, to-night issued a proclamation designating next Thursday Military Day for public thanksgiving. Preparations for the celebration are progressing rapidly, and no doubt remains that it will be a demonstration National in character and magnificent in display. The handsome court of honor on Broad Street, in which will be presented McKinley's reviewing stand, is nearing completion, and other stands are in course of erection all along the route.

The celebration will begin next Tuesday, with the naval review on the Delaware River. On Wednesday the civic parade will take place, and on Thursday the great military pageant. The cruiser New Orleans arrived from Puerto Rico to-day, and the Texas will be here to-morrow. On Wednesday night the Union League will give a reception to the President and a number of other officers have been arranged in his honor. A feature of the celebration will be the electrical displays on each of the three nights.

Failure of a Baltimore Firm.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Thomas J. Shryock was to-day appointed receiver for the lumber manufacting firm of Philip Walsh & Sons. A bond for $50,000 was given. Inability to collect outstanding paper is assigned as the cause for the failure.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The southwestern storm has divided, one part being central this evening, off the Middle Gulf Coast, and the other over Eastern Lake Michigan. The rain area attending this storm has covered the Mississippi and middle and lower Ohio Valleys, the Western lake region, and the Gulf States, and following its eastward movement, the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Lower Mississippi Valley. During to-day the rain area will extend over the Atlantic Coast States, and fair weather will prevail west of the Mississippi. Frost will occur this morning in the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley, almost to the Gulf Coast line. High southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds will prevail in the eastern lake region, and the winds on the South Atlantic Coast and over the east Gulf are likely to become dangerously high from east to northeast. Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes, and information signals have been ordered along the Middle

age. They are a great deal more important than brilliancy or genius; exactly as character is a great deal more important than intellect. This Nation can never permanently endure among the great nations of the world if it is either cowardly or corrupt. We need fearlessness and probity in dealing with every question that arises. We need common sense also very much; but above all, fearlessness and probity. [Applause.]

Col. Roosevelt left the hall as soon as he had finished, to make his way across the street to the overflow meeting. As he passed out he shook hands with Senator Platt. The crowd cheered him to the door, and Chairman Bovee, who had started to introduce Dr. Depew as the next speaker, had to wait until the Colonel was out of the hall before he could be heard.

HAILED AS "OUR NEXT SENATOR."

Dr. Depew was welcomed with shouts of "Our Chauncey" and "Our next Senator." His reception was second only to that given to the standard-bearer. After praising Congressman Quigg and President McKinley, extolling the beneficial effects of the Dingley tariff law, which he said brought the country from darkness to light, from despair to hope, stating that from being an isolated power on one side of the Atlantic the United States has become a world power, and giving to the Republican Party the full credit for the changes, Dr. Depew asked why the Democrats are putting up any canvass at all this year. They lay stress on the State issues, he said. When asked what they intend to do if they capture Congress, they reply that they will dig the Erie Canal. If they are asked how the propose to deal with the silver question, they declare they propose to repeal the Raines law.

The evening papers publish a dispatch from Washington, stating that the Democratic National Committee is sending out campaign literature, all in favor of free silver, but none of it to New York. "What kind of a party is that," asked the speaker, "that does not dare to send its literature to its own members?"

Reverting again to the tariff laws, Dr. Depew said that under their influence the United States can now hold its own market against the world, and support 70,000,000 people in greater comfort than it could 35,000,000 before the war. The Democratic Party and its leader, Bryan, still cling to the silver coinage fallacy, despite the National prosperity now enjoyed. Republican Party, the speaker declared, had kept all its promises, including one to free Cuba. The result is that the United States is the possessor of Cuba by right, and the owner of the Philippines. This country is to have Cuba in spite of itself by the votes of its citizens. The money already raised in Puerto Rico, and we are under moral obligations to hold the Philippines. People who shrink from the Philippines do not understand the civilizing power of American liberty.

Dr. Depew drew a picture of the advent of the American drummer there, introducing American agricultural machinery, and of the Filipinos, using them and learning that if they win property it is theirs, thereby becoming civilized. He declared that it was a mysterious working of Providence that at the moment when China is falling to pieces the United States became a world power, crossed the Pacific and secured coaling stations for the protection of the merchant marine that is to carry our products to the thousand millions of the Orient. He cited the progress of Japan in a generation to show what are the possibilities of China, and declared the country wanted men in Congress who dared to vote subsidies to the merchant marine.

Referring to the canal scandals, Dr. Depew said that if there is a man on earth who can be depended upon to catch and punish a thief—even were that thief his own brother, Col. Roosevelt is that man. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's reputation as a man who enforced the laws, defended the Raines law, and eulogized the Rough Riders' conduct in the field, closing with the picture of Col. Roosevelt leading his men and crying, "Come on! Come on! Come on and we'll lick hell out of 'em."

Judge W. M. K. Olcott, in the absence of Mr. Quigg, who had not yet reached the hall, made a short address, praising Col. Roosevelt's courage and truthfulness and saying a good word for Mr. Quigg, whom he called "the Depew of our generation."

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg spoke next. He was cordially received, the crowd compelling him to wait while it applauded before he could begin his speech. He criticised the campaign methods of William Astor Chanler, his Democratic opponent; charged Tammany Hall with the wholesale registration of illegal voters, and called upon the Republicans present to register and induce their friends and neighbors to do likewise. "I beg, I beseech, I implore you to do this!" he exclaimed.

Henry Weissman, ex-Secretary of the Bakers' Union, spoke in favor of Roosevelt as a representative of organized labor and the meeting dispersed.

AT THE BICYCLE ACADEMY.

Many hundreds of people crowded the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, to attend the overflow meeting at which the presence of Col. Roosevelt and Congressman Quigg was promised. The interior of the building and the speakers' stand were profusely draped with American flags. A band in the balcony stirred the auditors from time to time, and their enthusiasm was manifest.

John C. Coleman presided, and after a preliminary speech, introduced James McCabe, a well-known labor man. Mr. McCabe said that he worked for his living, and claimed to be "the genuine article." He added: "After twenty years of good study I find that the Republican Party is the real, true friend of the workingman. When we were asked to swallow the silver dollar, then the American people showed their judgment and put in that grand old man, William McKinley."

Mr. McCabe said that as an indication of the campaign people were "now giving up those fake yollies, as it were," and that up the State they were working quietly. He predicted Col Roosevelt's ultimate election as President amid huge cheers, and defended the Raines law. "I have yet to come across the man," he explained, "who couldn't get his beer." In closing he said: "I charge you all, for God's sake to do all you can to save the State from getting into the clutches of the royal family, because if Dick Croker gets a royal family here—him and the Prince of Wales—" The rest was lost in a burst of cheers and laughter, and Mr. McCabe took his seat with the knowledge of having scored a distinct hit.

Col. C. L. Young, the next speaker, was defending Republican principles in vigorous fashion when Col. Roosevelt, followed by Color Sergt. Wright of the Rough Riders, was escorted through a door a few yards from the speaker's stand into the hall, between two lines of policemen, and was greeted with a tremendous uproar. He made his way to the stand, stripping off his overcoat as he went and smiling pleasantly. The audience rose in a body as he mounted the platform, and for several minutes roared and threw hats, handkerchiefs, and newspapers into the air in a frantic attempt to express its feelings. Then three cheers for the candidate were given and he began, "Mr. Chairman."

"What's the matter with Teddy? Teddy Roosevelt is hot stuff," shouted his admirers.

"My fellow-townsmen," began Col. Roosevelt again, "I wish I could make myself heard in the rear of the room—"

"You're all right, anyway," yelled one man.

"Yes, I think I am" was the Colonel's ready and smiling response, and the audience laughed in pure delight.

Col. Roosevelt then said: "More important in the affairs of the State and Nation, especially to us whose boast it is that we govern ourselves, more important than brilliancy and genius, are courage and honesty. Cowardice and corruption mean that the nation cursed with them will fall out from the circle of the truly great powers of the earth. This is as true in regard to military as to civil affairs. Honesty of the civil administration is as important as the courage of the soldier. We owed to the possession of both of these the great power and superiority to our foes which we showed in the battlefield contests with Spain.

"Nowhere is the species of honesty which we call independence more vital than in the judiciary. I am proud, for my part, that my party has on its ticket a lifelong Democrat, who, when it came to administering justice to the people, has shown that he knew no parties. I call to all Republicans and Democrats who put the National honor above partisanship to stand up for the cause of civic honesty and an honest judiciary, so far as the State is concerned."

"Three cheers for Teddy Roosevelt!" some one shouted as the Colonel ended his speech, and he sat down in as big a tempest of applause as had greeted him on rising. Color Sergeant Wright then made a speech, in which he said that the Rough Roders "fired better than any other regiment on the Island of Cuba," because of Col. Roosevelt's dominating influence. The candidate then made his way out by the door through which he entered, the police rescuing him by main force from a large crowd which wanted to shake his hand.

George W. Potter, who phophesied a Republican majority of 4,000 in the Counties of Chautauqua and St. Lawrence, and said that Louis F. Payn was the best Commissioner of Insurance the State ever had; Assemblyman Robert Maxet, who discussed the Raines law, and Bion L. Burrows were the next speakers. The advent of Congressman Quigg, who interrupted Mr. Burrows, was marked by much applause.

Mr. Quigg said that he was more interested in Col. Roosevelt's election than in his own canvass. Mr. Quigg's speech was in the main an attack upon Tammany for alleged registration frauds.

THE EAST SIDE MEETING.

The upper east side gave Col. Roosevelt a great reception last night. The size of the meeting in the Central Opera House, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, was limited only by the size of the hall. Every seat in the big assembly room was taken, and men stood rows deep in the passages. There were many women in the audience, who took quite as great an interest in the proceedings as the men, and there were a number of Democrats there, too, who made themselves heard at almost every opportunity, especially while Congressman Quigg was speaking. Mr. Quigg said he was glad that there were Democrats in the hall, as they were just the people he wanted to talk to. After he had made this statement they listened to him attentively.

They broke in on Col. Roosevelt, too, and when one particularly obstreperous individual insisted on having his say, the audience yelled "Put him out!" "No, let him stay," said the Colonel, smilingly; "it might do him good, and it can't do us any harm." After that they heard him through to the end.

It is said to be characteristic of east side audiences that every member of them thinks he has just as much right to air his opinions as the man on the platform. The one of last night was no exception, and John Proctor Clarke, who presided in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, had his hands full at times to keep the audience within bounds. At times he used music to soothe the troubled spirits among his auditors, and once he brought out a quartet which sang campaign songs to popular airs, and made a hit.

When Col. Roosevelt entered the hall at 9:30 o'clock, attended by Color Sergt. Wright of the Rough Riders, he got a tremendous ovation. Archie E. Baxter was in the middle of an impassioned speech about San Juan, and had just shouted: "Then the Colonel came forward," when that gentleman pushed his way through the crowd at the door. At sight of him the crowd rose and a perfect pandemonium of noise resulted. Cheers, cries, megaphones, banjos, and every conceivable sort of racket was intermingled. Women waved handkerchiefs and uttered little hysterical shrieks that sounded shrilly above the hoarse shouts of the men. Color Sergt. Wright shook hands with some other Rough Riders, who, in uniform, occupied the platform, and he looked puzzled when a campaign club in Rough Rider uniforms trooped into the hall just after he and Col. Roosevelt took seats on the stage. He whispered to some one on the stage and looked relieved when told that the advancing throng was not a rival band of Rough Riders, but a campaign club dressed for the occasion.

MR. CLARKE CATCHES THE CROWD.

Jastrow Alexander opened the meeting by introducing John Proctor Clarke as Chairman. Mr. Clarke announced that Mr. Woodruff would not be present, and delivered an address that made the hit of the evening. When he had finished the audience kept on applauding as though it expected him to come forward with an encore.

Mr. Clarke dwelt long on the fact that Mr. Campbell had made the assertion and Mr. Croker had echoed it, that it would be unwise to put "a mere soldier" in Albany. "They want to put it in the hands of a business man," said Mr. Clarke, "and they've got the firm all ready—Van Wyck, Van Wyck & Co. [Cheers.] They ask us to give the administration to people who will clean up the canals, but who can't keep the State out of New York clean."

On the "mere soldier" theme Mr. Clarke gave a sketch of Col. Roosevelt in public life. The man, he said, who lifted the police of New York out of the mud and stood them on their feet as men—the man who, appointed on May 5 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on May 6 declared war in his heart against Spain, and set about preparing for the inevitable by assigning Dewey to the Asiatic station; the man who against the advice of friends and the arguing of his superiors, said: "I have urged other men to go to the front and I cannot stay at home," "That's the man they call the 'mere soldier,'" said Mr. Clarke, "into whose hands it would be dangerous to give the administration of State affairs. No," sneeringly, "give it to the firm; give it to the twin cherries on a single stalk; give it to the two souls with but a single thought; give it to the brotherhood of man—and the silent partner.

"Theodore Roosevelt has forever set at rest the Anarchistic taunt that war is made by the rich and fought by the poor. And he did it by taking men from every walk in life—men from the college campus, from the club window, from the ranch, the cowpuncher, the miner, and the laborer, to all of whom he said: 'If you want to defend the flag of our country, follow me.' [Great cheering.]

"Col. Roosevelt is not in public life for what he can make out of it, but for what of his splendid personality and attainments he can give to it. He represents the best living, the fairest ideals, the highest hopes, and for that reason he will get the votes of the people of this State. [Great applause.]

QUIGG ATTACKS CHANLER.

Congressman Quigg was the next speaker, and he confined himself to his own campaign for Congress, and an attack on Capt. Chanler. He was frequently interrupted, and once when he mentioned the name of Bryan there was some applause.

"If there are Silver Democrats here I am glad of it," he said, "for they are the very people I want to speak to." Mr. Quigg then made a lengthy argument for sound money, and in closing, said:

"There is a whole lot of deviltry going on in this city. In the Eighth and Tenth Assembly districts and in others that I will name some other time there is not a house of prostitution or an illegal resort of any kind that is not crowded with fictitious persons who have enrolled to vote on November 8. Already we have 9,000 men who have registered illegally in this city. We, as Republicans, don't understand the art of packing lodging houses; if we tried it we would feel so foul and muddy as to make its success impossible. That's the business of our Democratic friends, and the way to combat it is for every one of you to see that every Republican voter in your district enrolls and votes."

Archie E. Baxter was in the midst of his charge up San Juan hill when Col. Roosevelt entered. He received an ovation which was renewed as he came forward to speak. In introducing him, Mr. Clarke said:

"We have here Color Sergeant Wright, who planted the flag of the Rough Riders nearest to the enemy's lines"—Sergt. Wright blushed and bowed—"and we have here also his gallant Colonel."

Col. Roosevelt varied the usual "Ladies and Gentlemen," by saying "Fellow-citizens—men and women of New York," and the crowd cheered again. He said again that he would meet any State issue the Democrats raised and a few others they dared not raise. One of these, he said, was the question of an untrammeled judiciary. He said also that it was impossible for a man to vote in the present contest in this State without putting himself on record as for or against honest money and the National Administration.

There were to have been other speakers, but they were not heard. After Col. Roosevelt's speech the crowd filed out and the meeting was over.

STREET CROWD AND SPECTACLES.

It had been planned to have meetings in the streets outside Durland's Riding Academy, but nearly all who really wished to hear campaign speeches got into the big riding academy or the overflow meeting across the street.

The crowds left outside were made up principally of wheelmen and wheelwomen and myriads of small boys, attracted by music and fireworks. They besieged every entrance to Durland's Academy, each hoping that Col. Roosevelt would emerge by his or her own particular exit. When he did emerge it took the vigorous efforts of a body guard of ten big policemen to make a way for him to cross the street to the bicycle academy, where for a few moments the jam was terrific. The crowd remained until the Colonel finally took his leave. Fifteen minutes later the streets outside the big halls were practically cleared.

The waiting crowds outside were rewarded at 9 o'clock by the appearance of the Roosevelt Volunteer Campaign Rough Riders, 250 strong, who marched by behind a band and drum and fife corps. The regiment is made up largely of German Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and the men were dressed in campaign uniforms resembling those of the real Rough Riders.

The regiment was led by twenty officers mounted on bronchos, among whom were Col. August F. Schwarzler, First Sergt. L. Medefindt, Lieut. Lloyd Collis, Lieut. Col. Edward Bodine, Second Lieut. Sidney Goodacre, and Major Nathaniel Elsberg.

The regiment marched down from headquarters at Nintieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and, after passing Durland's Academy, proceeded to the Central Opera House, the band industriously playing the Roosevelt March.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MEN HISSED

In marching across town the Rough Rider campaigners passed the Seventh Regiment Armory. Attracted by the music of the fifes and drums, a great many of the members of the Seventh crowded to the doors and windows to see what it was all about.

They were disposed to cheer, as Roosevelt sentiment is strong in the Seventh, and one or two of the men in the armory did start to voice their approval, when suddenly their ardor was quenched by a perfect storm of hisses from the marching column. Not until the paraders had passed some distance beyond the armory did they cease their expression of contempt for the Seventh men. The latter were extremely indignant.

ROOSEVELT TO DISTRICT LEADERS.

Col. Roosevelt spent several hours at Republican State Headquarters yesterday morning, arriving there at 10 o'clock. He found a great mass of accumulated business demanding his attention, much of which he thought might have been attended to without his personal intervention. He did not hesitate to express his opinion to that effect, and as a result arrangements were made by which he will be relieved hereafter of much of the routine correspondence which has heretofore been left for him to answer.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Col. Roosevelt went to the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, 1 Madison Avenue. He proceeded directly to the private office of President Lemuel E. Quigg, where he remained closeted for half an hour with Mr. Quigg, Collector George R. Bidwell, and Frederick S. Gibbs.

While this conference was going on the district leaders were assembling in response to a call to come and listen to a talk from the candidate for Governor. After his private chat Col. Roosevelt came out into the larger room, where the lesser leaders were gathered, and made a brief speech to them. This meeting was behind closed doors.

Col. Roosevelt will speak at Poughkeepsie with Congressman Sereno E. Payne this evening, leaving this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. He will spend the night at Poughkeepsie, and to-morrow morning will proceed with Mr. Payne to Little Falls, where they will spend the afternoon. To-morrow night he will make two speeches, one at Gloversville and another at Johnstown. This trip will be made on regular trains.

ROOSEVELT GERMAN-AMERICANS

They Issue an Address Declaring for Him and Attacking Tammany Hall.

Members of the Independent German-Americans' Roosevelt League issued an address yesterday signed by Arthur von Briesen, Frederick W. Wurster, and thirteen others, declaring for Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. The address says, in part:

"The efforts which Tammany Hall makes to bring in most brutal fashion the Judges of the State under its infamous control should certainly suffice to open the eyes of those upright Germans and Americans who in former years espoused the cause of Tammany Hall. We are sure that every honest citizen will turn his back disgustedly on any party that seeks to corrupt our judiciary. Under these circumstances it is the pleasant duty of the undersigned to vote for Theodore Roosevelt, for Judges Daly, Cohen, and Taft, and to do all in their power to insure their election."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLEASED.

A gentleman speaker was the feature of the afternoon at the meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association, at 477 Boulevard, yesterday. What chairs there were in the hall were filled when the speaker, who was Congressman Sereno E. Payne, arrived. Before his advent the proceedings were unusually dull for the club. Mrs. Cornelia Stewart Robinson, the association's President, was in her official seat, Miss Beatrice Webster, the club Secretary, at her side. After four new members had been proposed, Miss Fairman read the revised constitution, which was adopted unanimously.

It enunciates that the object of the association would be "to unite the women of the community in education and social influence for the maintenance of the Republican Party in the State of New York," and further provides that study be confined to "simple Republicanism, to the exclusion of religion, temperance, woman suffrage, &c." Every woman who desires to advocate the principles of the Republican Party is eligible.

This much of business had been finished when an outlying picket heralded the approach of the gentleman speaker. Immediately there was heavy silence. As Miss Helen Varick Boswell appeared through the door, with face wreathed in smiles, triumphantly escorting Mr. Payne, the women made an uproar with their gloved hands that was almost boisterous. Mr. Payne was the calmest politician present, and as Mrs. Robinson in a somewhat flurried way presented him as "one whom I have no need to introduce to you—the Hon. Sereno Payne," he faced another round of soft hand-clapping with a smile that never weakened. He admitted the soft impeachment of the influence of his surroundings, however, by beginning:

"Ladies: It is a great honor to address you, but at the same time I confess to feeling somewhat embarrassed. I understand that you are not friends of woman suffrage in the full sense of the term as understood by Mrs. Anthony. As for me, I never could understand why women should not vote. In the little town where I live we have allowed the ladies partial suffrage. [Murmur of approbation.] We allow them to vote on school questions, and they have always acted for the common good. [Subdued applause.] One lady whose husband voted against a new high school, took her carriage and got thirty votes for the school." [Unsubdued applause.]

With the good impression he had thus made Mr. Payne continued for an hour, delving back into the records of history for information as to the Republican Party and policy, tracing the conditions and conduct of the last year, and declaring that since the Democrats united with the Republicans in appropriating $50,000,000 for the prosecution of the war they had opposed Mr. McKinley in every way. The women listened with close attention.

"There is an important task the women can do to help the cause," Mrs. Payne declared. "I understand you have been doing it. That is to educate the voters. There is so much woman can do in this line. Woman may commence when the voter is at an early age, and continue instruction through life. If the voter is not a good Republican when he is twenty-one it is some woman's fault."

Some of Mr. Payne's hearers looked slightly abstracted when he referred in detail to the Teller resolution, the bond issue, rights of belligerents, and policies of colonization, but they covered the time to audibly cheer, and to clap hands when the names of Dewey, Sampson, and especially Col. Roosevelt were mentioned. As a clinching declaration, and one that, judging from the enraptured faces of the members seemed to suppose forever the question of the relative advisability of having club talent or gentlemen speakers at the association's meetings, Mr. Payne concluded his address as follows:

"To speak to you practically, ladies, I have an idea that New York would be Croker-free if the ladies could vote. As so, that is reason enough for universal suffrage in this State. I dislike to think that the second city in the world should be ruled by any man, any despot, and most of all by such a one as Croker. I believe there is enough virtue and honesty in the Tammany organization to oust Mr. Croker for his attempts to tamper with the bench. You cannot vote, but you can influence your friends to vote. I have often been told that the candidate the women favored would win."

After a rising vote of thanks had been awarded the speaker at the suggestion of Mrs. Clarence Burns, the honorary President, Mrs. Robinson suggested that Mrs. Burns tell Mr. Payne how she had made a political tenement canvass, at which Mrs. Burns blushingly declined, and Mrs. Robinson explained instead. When Mr. Payne had smilingly bowed his way out, the meeting sternly confronted new by-laws, and rigidly held to their consideration until long after dark.

MASS MEETING IN HARLEM.

With parade and fireworks, 2,000 Democratic voters of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District turned out last night to express their loyalty to the Democratic ticket and platform and to listen to speeches by Democratic leaders in Majestic Hall, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. School Inspector John Haveron was the Chairman of the meeting. Addresses were made by Elliot Danforth, District Attorney Gardiner, and Jacob Rupert, Jr.

The meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, was attended by more than 4,000 persons, who crowded into Morrisania Hall, or listened to the speakers at the regular meetings in the street. Speeches were made by J. F. McLaughlin, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, James McCartney, Elliot Danforth, and R. H. Mitchell.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THEODORE BACON ACCEPTS.

The Independent Nominee for Governor Writes a Letter Attacking the Regular Party Managers.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 20.—Theodore Bacon of this city to-day made public the following letter accepting the independent nomination for Governor:

Paul Fuller, Esq., Chairman General Committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, New York:

Sir: I have already signified, upon the oral announcement to me of my legal nomination for the office of Governor, as I had before made plain to those who were charged with the choice of a candidate, that I consented to such use of my name. This assurance I repeat in this more formal manner.

This I do, sharing with you the conviction that now, not less than heretofore, more, even, than ever before, the electors of this State are confronted by the conditions which have for more than a generation past been steadily tending to destroy republican government, as they have already accomplished its debasement and its perversion from the proper purpose of all government—the highest good of the governed.

I had shared with you, with an enthusiasm of hopefulness that ill became my years, in the feeling that the occasion was opening before the State in which a rebuke should be given to party bosses, of whatever party name, which not only would be instantly effective upon the administration of the State, but would be for the future a discouragement and a warning to those who should hereafter seek to impose their domination upon great parties and pervert to private ends the political opinions which are the pretext for division into parties.

I had hoped, with you, that the candidacy of the young man who had displayed good conduct in various political functions, and who had commended himself to voters who do not think, as well as to some who do, by non-civic attractions derived from a very brief military service, creditable enough while it lasted, would leave him free of obligations to any master. That hope disappeared on the 17th of September, when the man on whom it reposed performed the act of astonishment to every dictator of nominations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

So we have, more clearly than ever before, the choice between two full tickets for State offices, frankly and openly the selection of the two owners of the two great parties, who, differing in minor matters, never fail to accord in the control, between them, of the State, its administration, its revenues, and now, it seems, its judiciary. It is time, as a citizen, of little importance that they select as instruments men more or less reputable, and of more or less fitness for public service. It is, indeed, of value to me that the ticket headed by the honored name of an upright judge, while followed by that of one to whom the judiciary has declared itself most unfavorably, invokes no support upon the ground of National issues. It is not without value, that the opposite party calls upon voters to support its candidates upon the ground of matters in which officers of the State have no more right to meddle than with "what the Greek intends, and what the Turk."

But to me, as to you, a question more directly involved here, and to be more and more involved as years go by, is the question whether independent, intelligent government by parties shall be restored where it has, in effect, disappeared. Whether you are to succeed at once in your war against the coarse, base dominion of those who are coarsely, basely called bosses, is not the question. I feel that you must succeed, because I have not yet abandoned, though strongly tempted, belief in Divine control in human affairs. Very respectfully yours,

THEODORE BACON.

LAST DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

To-day and To-morrow the Books Are Open—Independent Republicans Urge Enrollment for Primaries.

To-day and to-morrow are the last two days for registration for the elections of 1898. The books will be open at every polling place in the city from 7 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Only those who have resided in the State for one year, in the county for four months, and in the election district for thirty days are entitled to vote.

Special efforts are making by the managers of both parties to bring about a full registration, and the figures for to-day and to-morrow are expected to greatly exceed those for the first two days of registration last week.

At the same time that he registers for the election every qualified voter is entitled to enroll his name for participation in the primaries of the political party with which he desires to affiliate. To enroll with a certain party the law simply requires that the voter declare himself in "general sympathy with the principles of that party, and that it is his intention to support "generally" the nominees of such party for State or National offices.

Little interest is taken by the managers of either the Democratic or Republican organization in securing the enrollment of voters for the primaries. The Independent Republicans, who were active in securing the passage of the primary law, are doing what they can to impress upon the Republican voters of the city that it is their duty not only to vote, but to enroll and attend the primaries.

A circular urging enrollment to-day and to-morrow has been widely distributed during the last few days by the Twenty-seventh District Republican Club. Among its signers are Elihu Root, James C. Carter, Edwin Einstein, Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Beaman, and Anson G. McCook.

MUCH COLONIZATION CHARGED.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, late last night sent an important letter to the Police Board and also to Chief of Police Devery. Mr. McCullagh charges that there has been colonizing in certain places—which he particularizes—on the east side, and says that he fears much more. He asks that the Police Commissioners render him the necessary aid to prevent election frauds and the registration of floaters and repeaters.

Mr. McCullagh also believes that through a misconception of the decision of Mr. Justice Kudlich in the case of Louis Harris, there will be thousands of applications for registration from the temporary inhabitants of the licensed lodging houses in the city of New York. He says the impression has gone abroad that a man needs to establish but one night's residence at a lodging house to entitle him to register and to vote from such lodging house. Every person, he adds, who acts on that idea, will be in danger of prosecution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Federal Employes in This City Invited by the Republican Committee to Contribute.

The Republican State Committee is calling on the Federal officeholders in this city to contribute to the party campaign fund. The following is a copy of a letter which was received yesterday by employes of the city Post Office:

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

I take the liberty of asking you for a contribution to help carry on the Republican campaign just opened in this State.

The importance of a Republican victory, as it affects both our State and National interests, can hardly be overstated. The Republican candidate for Governor is Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and his associates on the State ticket are well-known men of integrity and ability.

It is the desire and intention of the Republican State Committee to make a thorough and most effective campaign, sending out able speakers and distributing literature necessary for a full discussion of the issues and candidates.

We earnestly request you to give us such contribution as seems to you best, that the work may be carried on as vigorously as the exigencies demand.

Please make checks payable to E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer Republican State Committee. Very truly yours, E. A. McALPIN, Treasurer.

Similar communications are being sent to employes of the Custom House and other Government departments in the city. These communications, it is pointed out, call merely for voluntary contributions, and do not constitute, the Republican managers contend, any violation of the law prohibiting the assessment of Federal officials for political purposes. Complaint is made by some of the men who have received Gen. McAlpin's letter that it is in effect a demand which they cannot afford to resist.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Charles Frohman, while discussing his plans for the balance of the season in this city, said yesterday that John Drew, in "The Liars," would remain at the Empire Theatre until the latter part of December, and that the company would play Christmas and New Year's week at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. He said that Richard Mansfield, in "Cyrano de Bergerac," would terminate his engagement at the Garden Theatre Nov. 26, when Miss Allen would present "The Christian" at that house for an indefinite time.

Miss Annie Russell will present "Catherine" next Monday night at the Garrick Theatre for the first time, and remain there only four weeks, when Mr. Gillette's adaptation of "Because She Loved Him So," will be produced and continue until Christmas. David Belasco's adaptation of "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle, will then follow. After this, for a special Spring engagement, Maude Adams will revive "The Little Minister," followed by her appearance as Juliet in a revival of that play.

COLONEL BRYAN IS SILENT

Asks the War Investigating Commission to Excuse Him from Testifying.

RED CROSS AT JACKSONVILLE

Dr. Kent Tells About Deficiencies He Supplied and Describes Hospital Conditions—The Commission Goes to Atlanta.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 20.—The war investigating commission, having concluded its work in this vicinity, left to-night for Atlanta. During the day the commission heard the testimony of a number of female nurses and regimental and medical staff officers.

Among the witnesses called to-day was Col. William Jennings Bryan. He asked to be excused from testifying, and requested that the Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment be examined in his stead.

"You will, I have no doubt, understand my reason for the request," said Col. Bryan.

"I think the request very proper and reasonable," responded Gov. Beaver, and, as the entire commission assented to this concession, Col. Bryan was excused, with the request to send up his Lieutenant Colonel.

Gen. Wilson and Capt. Howell, who composed the sub-committee appointed to visit and report upon the conditions at the camp at Fernandina, made their report to the commission to-day. They summarized their observations in the following language:

"Your committee has the honor to report that in its opinion the camp was well selected; that probably the site was equal in all respects to any other that could have been found on the Florida Coast; that from the information the committee obtained and what it saw, the camp was far from being a tropical jungle, and that the certificate of the County Clerk indicates that no Government official was interested in the land; that the amount of work done in clearing the underbrush was no greater than might have been expected at almost any locality in the South selected for camping purposes; that the site was well drained, the water for drinking and cooking purposes good, and the bathing facilities at the sea beach excellent."

Gen. McCook and Col. Saxton returned today from their investigation of conditions at Tampa. They found that the congestion that occurred at that point at the beginning of the war was due to the fact that cars were shipped from all over the country without being labeled and without forwarding bills of lading.

Miss Copeland, chief nurse of the Third Division Hospital, told the commission that the nurses were well treated, comfortable, and apparently much respected. She spoke of some nurses who had complained as of the kind of persons who are never satisfied with any situation. One Philadelphia nurse, she said, had made severe criticism, but she "was of the kind of women who would leave a patient to whom she had just given a bath to attend to some other errand before drying him."

Major James E. Pilcher of the regular army, Depot Surgeon for the Seventh Army Corps, said that early in the history of Camp Cuba Libre it had been difficult and at times impossible to secure supplies from Tampa. He thought the medical staff here efficient as physicians, but without administrative ability. Many of the surgeons did not know, and were without disposition to learn, how to formulate requisitions, and to this circumstance he attributed the fact that relief society supplies had been used in preference to those of the Government. He thought that if the physicians had understood this line of their business they need not have called upon the relief associations to such an extent. Still, the relief associations were supplied with ready money, and could furnish all articles required immediately. Furthermore, there was no responsibility on the part of surgeons for the articles secured from outside sources as there was for Government supplies.

Dr. Conner pressed Dr. Pilcher closely on this point, saying to him that the country was full of the report that the Medical Department was not capable of meeting the demands made upon it, and that, but for the aid of such relief societies as the Red Cross, there would have been actual suffering. To this Dr. Pilcher replied that such was not the case, and he maintained the efficiency of the Government to take good care of its own sick. He said that it would have been ungracious not to accept the aid offered by the relief societies.

Capt. John W. Swatek of Company L, Second Illinois, complained that on two or three occasions the fresh meat furnished his men had been poor, but said that on all other occasions the food had been good and ample. Gen. Dodge told the Captain that there had been complaint from almost every man in the company in regard to their breakfasts and suppers. Capt. Swatek replied that he had eaten the same food given the men, and that it was satisfactory to him. He said, however, that he did not ordinarily inspect the meats of the men. Sergt. A. F. Lorenzon of the same company admitted that there was some complaint among the men, but he thought the complaints were due to the fact that the men were homesick.

Col. W. T. Durbin of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana said there were few complaints from his men, and that they were generally trivial. He spoke especially of the grounds of the Third Division Hospital, saying they had for a time been very poorly kept. There had, however, he said, been a vast improvement since Dr. Clendinning had succeeded Dr. Jesurum of the Rough Riders. Col. Durbin also said there had been one or two complaints of neglect of his men at this hospital. Col. Letcher Hardin of the Sixth Missouri also complained that the grounds of the Third Division Hospital had not been well kept.

Dr. Alexander Kent, pastor of the People's Church, at Washington, and Field Agent at Jacksonville for the Red Cross, was questioned concerning the operations of the Red Cross at this point. He said he had been received very cordially by the army Surgeons and had co-operated with them. He had noticed the absence of sheets and pillow cases at the Second Division Hospital in its early history. This was in midsummer and many men lay uncovered on account of the short supply of blankets. He supplied the deficiency. There was also at that time a shortage of tents and cots suitable to typhoid fever patients. He had undertaken to supply the deficiency and had distributed two carloads of the necessary delicacies.

"It seemed," he said, "as if the hospital was arranged upon a smaller scale than was demanded, and as a consequence there was a constant demand upon the Red Cross to supply the deficiency."

Dr. Kent said he had heard many complaints concerning misconduct at the hospitals, and many of them were apparently well vouched for, but they had not generally proved well founded when investigated. He thought it had been very difficult to get medical men of sufficient administrative ability to manage such institutions as the division hospitals.

Dr. Kent said that before the female nurses were secured the nurses, who were men of the Hospital Corps, were not capable. They were not intelligent as a class, and, while some of them were doggedly faithful, they failed to meet the requirements. They did not, for instance, seem to regard it as of consequence if flies were crawling in and out of a sick man's mouth with impunity, and he had seen as many as six cases of this kind at one time. Since the trained nurses had been secured the sick were better cared for than at home.

The witness said the principal reasons of the failure of the physicians to make requisitions on the Government for supplies was found in their fear of making demands that would not be sanctioned. The aid of his society was generally solicited, and not volunteered by him.

W. W. Kirksey of Texas, hospital steward, was questioned concerning the management of the case of Charles Beraud, Jr., of the Louisiana troops, for which the hospital management has been severely criticised. He said he had the care of this case; that everything possible had been done for the man, and that the father of the man had thanked him for his care of his son.

Lieut. Col. Vifquain, a veteran of the civil war and a graduate of the Military School of Brussels, now of the Third Nebraska, said the regiment was excellently equipped, except that the tentage was poor. He also said the quality of the clothing was bad. The pork had also been wormy at times and the beef tainted, but these had been exchanged. He had thought the clothing better than in the civil war, but the rations were not so good as then. He also thought the camp entirely too much crowded.

Typhoid and Yellow Fevers Prevented.
A perfect antidote and cure for malaria in all forms; typhoid and yellow fevers being its most aggravated types, are prevented by Dr. Holman's Ague and Liver Pads, worn as directed.—Adv.

SILVER MEN FOR VAN WYCK.

A Declaration in His Favor by Chairman Keach—Opposition to Conway.

TROY, Oct. 20.—Chairman Keach has prepared the following address to the Chicago platform Democrats of the State:

To all real Bryan Democrats:

As Chairman of the Eastern New York Conference, comprising twenty-two counties, I hereby address you:

Inquiries have been sent to each of the candidates of the State Democracy nominated at Syracuse as to his vote on the National ticket in 1896. Return cards showing that such requests reached each man have been received by the committee and two have neglected or refused to reply, viz.: Augustus Van Wyck and Thomas F. Conway. I have at my own expense caused investigation to be made about both these men, and find satisfactory proof that Mr. Van Wyck did vote for Mr. Bryan, but that Mr. Conway was chosen as a regular delegate to the Indianapolis Gold Democratic Convention in 1896, and was only prevented from attending by sickness, and that after that when he attended a County Convention and tried to foist upon it as Chairman a gold bug he was hissed and not allowed to speak.

I am well satisfied that his sympathies were with the gold standard people, and this fact was communicated by me to one of the leaders at Syracuse before the nominations were made, and warning given that bimetallists could not support him.

I advise that every honest bimetallist of all parties shall vote for the Democratic ticket, all but Mr. Conway for Attorney-General, and that when they vote they simply place the cross mark in the circle under the star, and then place a cross in the space opposite the name of the Attorney-General on the Labor ticket, or the Prohibition ticket, as they choose, and then, by so doing we find Mr. Conway is defeated while the rest of his ticket shall be elected, it will surely show that it was the Bryan faction of Democracy that caused the result. But whatever be the result, this is the only consistent action we can take. We could, of course, surely defeat Mr. Conway by voting directly for his opponent on the Republican ticket, as such votes would really count double, but this would never do for men who stand unalterably opposed to the single gold standard.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Mr. McDonald Not Heard from, It Is Declared—Notaries' Pay.

There was an air of uncertainty at the headquarters of the Chicago platform Democracy yesterday. The persistent reports from Albany that the State ticket had been rendered invalid on account of a mistake in the jurat made all present apprehensive. Coupled with this was the report that Henry M. McD

HILL SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN

He Discusses Elaborately the Issues of the Present Campaign.

LARGE CROWD APPLAUDS HIM

Academy Packed to the Doors—Gen. Wingate, F. C. Schraub, and Gen. Catlin Also Speak—Reception to ex-Senator Hill.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was crowded again last night; but the people came to hear and applaud Democratic speakers and Democratic sentiments. It was pretty much the same sort and quantity of audience that assembled to greet Col. Roosevelt on the preceding night. The people packed the large theatre and overflowed the stage and the galleries and the boxes, and even filled the streets outside. Again the boxes were occupied, for the most part, by women, who took a lively interest in the speeches of the evening. The hall was elaborately decorated with the National colors.

There was the best of order, except at the very commencement, when the audience was a little restless and kept calling to Gen. Wingate, the Chairman, and even to ex-Senator Hill, to "talk louder," and repeated this behest so frequently at times that it was almost impossible for these speakers to talk at all.

At the beginning of Mr. Hill's speech he referred to President McKinley's message on Cuba, and said that his auditors had not forgotten it. "You bet we haven't forgotten it!" shouted a man on the stage. "Put him out!" yelled the crowd. "The man's all right," said Mr. Hill. "He's with us." The crowd laughed at this and was pacified.

The audience gathered early, as it usually does in the Borough of Brooklyn, and some time before 8 o'clock the theatre was packed, and there was no room on the stage, in the body of the house, or in the boxes. All the standing room was taken by 7:30 o'clock except in the aisles, which remained clear throughout the meeting.

Between the settling down of the audience and the opening up of the programme on the stage the people amused themselves by picking out the prominent citizens of Brooklyn as they came in and giving them rounds of applause. The band also devoted itself to National and patriotic airs, and then finished some eccentric music with pistol shooting and firing of bombs and Indian yells. The crowd liked this sort of music and yelled for more. Then the leader of the band whistled a piece while some of the most squeaky of the wind instruments kept up with him in a dolorous unison. The crowd didn't like this and hissed it, and then the band devoted itself to fireworks again.

Suddenly, after a long wait, a tumultuous shout from the audience announced the arrival of somebody of importance, and ex-Senator Hill, accompanied by Gen. George W. Wingate, James Moffett, Bernard J. York, Senator P. H. McCarren, and a number of other prominent party men, walked upon the stage from the wings.

The band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and ended with "We Shall Meet, But We Shall Miss Him," and the audience applauded, a little doubtful as to what the last tune referred to.

James Moffett acted as temporary Chairman, and announced that it was his "pleasure to name as permanent Chairman of the meeting the distinguished citizen of Brooklyn, Gen. George W. Wingate." This was exactly at 8 o'clock. Gen. Wingate made a brief introductory speech.

GEN. G. W. WINGATE'S REMARKS.

Fellow-Citizens of Brooklyn:

It cannot but be a source of congratulation to every Democrat that for the first time in years the present election finds the Democratic Party a unit. Compact and confident, the gold Democrats and the followers of the Chicago platform stand side by side in the enthusiastic support of a candidate for Governor whom we all respect and admire and in opposition to a party which has disgraced our State and done all in its power to despoil its treasury.

It is my province as a presiding officer to introduce the speakers of the evening to you, and not to forestall their remarks, but there is one matter upon which I would like to ask to be allowed to say a few words. That is one which is very near to my heart. I refer to the present condition of the National Guard of the State. I have been connected with it since the days of my youth. I have always taken the deepest interest in it. My two sons are now serving in it. I do not think that it is egotistical for me to say that I know it thoroughly. It never was in such a prosperous and efficient condition as when Gov. Black was inaugurated and when he appointed Major Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Second, as his Adjutant General. But now I say to you, and what I say I am sure will be confirmed by all National Guardsmen, that the Guard, the pride and protection of the Empire State, is utterly demoralized and almost destroyed, and that for this lamentable condition of affairs the past Republican administration of this State is absolutely and entirely to blame. What can be done, what is possible to do to restore it is not easy to say. But upon one thing I am celar. That is, that this can only be accomplished through the election of a Democratic Governor.

I am aware that Col. Roosevelt declares in his speeches that he intends if elected to rehabilitate the Guard. But we must remember that he is running for office upon a party platform which expressly indorses all the acts of Gov. Black and those of his administration. For this reason, if for nothing else, every National Guardsman and every man who is interested in the Guard, irrespective of party, should see that his vote next November is cast for Augustus Van Wyck.

EX-SENATOR HILL'S ADDRESS.

At the close of his speech, Gen. Wingate said: "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. David B. Hill."

Mr. Hill was greeted with a warm outburst of cheers and shouts. This demonstration continued for two or three minutes, during which the ex-Senator stood and smiled and bowed at the audience. He began speaking on a rather low key for such a hall, and the people in the upper galleries could not hear him. "Louder! louder!" they shouted, until Mr. Hill had to stop to let them get through with their demands. He then said, by way of introduction, that when he had been invited to address the people of Brooklyn he was so busily engaged in his own affairs that he felt like declining, but that he had received an urgent letter from "your veteran leader." The crowd at once took up the reference and shouted: "Three cheers for Boss McLaughlin!"

Mr. Hill then devoted himself to his prepared speech, which he read from a printed copy. It was in part as follows:

The paramount issue in the present campaign is that of honest government. By the term "honest government" is meant not only the conduct of public affairs by men of integrity, but a decent and orderly administration of the State's affairs in furtherance of the public weal—a government on right lines and upon correct principles—a government evolving just and reasonable legislation, with economy, consistency, and good faith as its essential characteristics rather than extravagance, corruption, indirection, or insincerity.

Permit me to suggest at the outset that there are no war issues, so-called, to divide or embarrass the people. The achievements and glories of the recent war with Spain belong not to any political party, but to the whole country. This fact should be everywhere conceded. But now that "this cruel war is over," and American valor has easily triumphed on both sea and land, and the American flag proudly floats over our newly acquired territory—never, as it is fondly hoped, to be lowered again—these post-war patriots who never lifted their voices in behalf of Cuban liberty when that cause was in dire distress and needed friends, come forward with unbecoming haste, not simply to share, but to monopolize all the glories of the war. Their perennial and moss-covered orators, from Dr. Depew down to the village oracle, are perambulating the State fighting over again with their tongues the few battles of the war, giving vivid descriptions of war scenes which they did not witness and detailing warlike events which never occurred, seeking vague and imaginary issues rather than confronting those actually existing.

Even the distinguished Republican candidate for Governor in one of his recent speeches went so far as to say that the war would be regarded as having been fought in vain if a Democratic victory should now occur. This is the first suggestion which I have heard from so high a source that the late war was a Republican war, or that it was waged in the interest or for the benefit of any political party, official or individual. Democratic soldiers as well as civilians will resent the offensive and untimely suggestion.

A strange political condition confronts the people of this State. A Republican Governor, elected in 1896 by 212,000 majority, having served only a single term, and entitled by all the usages of honorable political parties to a second term, has been cruelly turned down and refused a renomination. This was done deliberately with almost brutal frankness and ferocity. It is the same experiment which the same offensive bossism once attempted and succeeded in effecting in 1882, when Gov. Cornell, whom the masses of the Republican Party desired to renominate, was also turned down, resulting in a political revolution which overwhelmed the conspirators at the polls and largely affected the political history of the country.

CANAL SCANDAL IN SUMMARY.

As to the canal investigation, let me briefly summarize the essential points established:

1. The people have been deceived and defrauded. The work will cost at least $12,000,000 more than the people voted.

2. One million five hundred thousand dollars have been illegally misapplied for repairs instead of being used for the proposed permanent improvement.

3. One million dollars of the fund have been actually squandered.

4. The contracts have not been let to the lowest responsible bidders.

5. The property of the State has been given away to favored contractors.

6. There was suspicious delay in the awarding of contracts after the bids were opened; contracts were awarded to canal officials or appointees in violation of the statute which forbids their being interested in any contract; the contracts were loosely drawn, practically abandoned in many instances, and the work continued under special agreements with the Superintendent of Public Works.

7. Untold claims for damages have been created against the State.

8. Extra compensation has been awarded to contractors in violation of Article VII., Section 9 of the Constitution.

9. Unbalanced bids were accepted; earth was classified and paid for as rock; false and misleading engineering certificates and estimates were furnished, and the canal work was largely utilized for political purposes.

10. Wasteful and extravagant departures from the contracts were allowed; the preliminary surveys, though costly and elaborate, were of little practical value or benefit, and inexcusable carelessness in guarding the interests of the State was the general rule.

11. The inspection work was duplicated, for political and other reasons, and much of it was incompetent, while over $80,000 was improperly and uselessly expended for advertising alone, in the illusive hope of conciliating the public press and preventing exposure and criticism of the canal maladministration.

Fellow-citizens, these are the salient points which conscientious Commissioners, acting under the solemnity of their oaths, after a lengthy and painstaking examination, report have been developed by the evidence produced before them. Less causes than these canal disclosures have changed the political complexion of Parliaments in Great Britain, and overturned majorities in the Congress of the United States, and I make no mistake in the temper of the people at this time if a political revolution is not impending in this State.

As a friend of the canals, I regret their present deplorable condition. They have been the pride and admiration of our people, the grand avenues of our commerce, and the sure promoters of our prosperity. They have done the State much service and were entitled to better treatment at the hands of officials sworn to protect and preserve them. The wrongs inflicted must be redressed. The first remedy is plain—it is to "Turn the rascals out."

THE RAINES LAW.

The Democracy stands pledged to a repeal of the objectionable provisions of the iniquitous Raines law. Among other reasons, we object to it because it is unjust to the populous localities of the State and violates the essential principle of home rule. From our earliest history until 1896 the supervision of the liquor traffic has always been vested in the hands of the local authorities, it being generally admitted that it was peculiarly and appropriately within their jurisdiction. But in 1896 a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor unwisely changed this system by the enactment of the Raines law, and now any person who has not been convicted of a felony can demand a liquor license, no matter what his character is nor what the desirability or necessity for the licensed place may be, as all discretion is absolutely taken away from the local authorities. It is evident that neither temperance nor morality has been promoted by this innovation, and it is notorious that "Raines law hotels" in many quarters are synonymous with houses of vile resort.

Essentially and inherently local revenues, the same as are license fees for shows and places of amusements, the annual percentages or gross sums for street railway franchises and for ferry and dock privileges, license fees for hacks and trucks, and also stalls in public markets. The fact that two-thirds of these license moneys are still permitted to be retained by the localities, is a confession of the local nature of the whole.

What are the facts? The total direct taxation of the whole State last year was $12,033,651.80. In addition there were special corporation taxes, transfer taxes, and other indirect taxes (so called) amounting to $8,708,524.76, making a total State taxation, direct and indirect, of $20,742,176.56, while the various city, town, and county taxes of the whole State amounted to the enormous sum of $80,865,704.58.

Ten counties of the State were obliged, under this law, to pay last year the following sums to the State from their local excise revenues:

Counties.	Amounts Paid to State.
New York	$1,797,425.07
Kings	764,406.72
Erie	297,919.30
Albany	105,012.27
Monroe	88,051.57
Onondaga	80,621.04
Queens	86,486.54
Rensselaer	66,175.18
Westchester	64,839.37
Oneida	44,186.09
Total	$3,395,123.15

The whole amount of excise revenues received by the State from all the sixty counties was $3,886,323.22, of which ten counties contributed, as shown above, $3,395,123.15, and the fifty other counties contributed only the sum of $491,200.07. No good reason can be urged why these ten counties should share their excise revenues with fifty other counties, or why a single county should pay a dollar of such revenues to any other county or to the State.

But this law contains another extraordinary provision to which public attention should be directed. Not content with providing for criminal prosecutions and civil suits for penalties for any violations of the act which may occur, and not satisfied with a force of sixty special agents placed at the disposal of the Commissioner to procure sufficient evidence of such violations to satisfy a jury, a new remedy is invoked, additional to criminal indictments and civil suits, to enforce the illiberal and offensive provisions of this law and a resort is had to the process of injunction whereby the offending citizen may be restrained by order of the court from disobeying the statute, and can be summarily punished therefor as a contempt of court without the intervention of a jury and without an opportunity to confront or cross-examine the witnesses against him.

I am utterly opposed to this new and oppressive method of procedure to secure the enforcement of penal statutes. I believe in the old common law right of trial by jury, and if the guilt of an alleged offender cannot be established to the satisfaction of twelve of his neighbors and "peers," then the prosecution ought to cease.

But it is said with much apparent satisfaction that the excise revenues have been increased. That is true, and was inevitable under the alleged exorbitant fees charged, and if pecuniary considerations are alone to be consulted there may be some occasion for congratulation. But in the framing of a just and equitable excise law, such considerations should not be paramount, but the endeavor should be to secure an enactment reasonably satisfactory to all classes, neither too strict nor too liberal, capable of strict enforcement and not easily evaded, providing for local supervision and some discretionary powers—these considerations and not the mere question of dollars and cents should dictate the terms of excise legislation. The Democratic excise law of 1892 largely fulfilled these conditions.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION LAWS.

The Republican Party deserves defeat this Fall because it has become distrustful of the people, and its recent tendencies are all toward the centralization of power.

The Metropolitan Election law, otherwise known as the "Force bill," is a step in that direction, and a more indefensible measure was never placed upon the statute books. It is based upon the theory that the people of Greater New York are unable or unwilling, through their regularly chosen local officials, to enforce the election laws of the State.

This is a serious reflection upon their patriotism and their honesty. Nothing has occurred in recent years to justify it, the elections in that city having been as peaceful, as orderly, and as honest as in any other portion of the State, and, in fact, more free from corruption than in some of the interior counties whose representatives in the Legislature voted for this measure.

Why, then, was it passed? Simply for political purposes and effect; to concentrate power in Republican hands; to secure additional patronage, and to weaken their adversaries. The pretense or excuse for the measure was the removal in the ordinary course of official business by the Board of Police Commissioners of New York of a Republican Chief of Police and the appointment of a Democratic Chief in his place. Terrible offense! Tremendous outrage! Why should not that great Democratic city have a Democratic Chief of Police, whose views of public affairs and methods of administration are in accordance with local public sentiment? Why should that city, just entering upon its new career as Greater New York, under the auspices of a Democratic administration, be compelled to accept an inimical Republican Chief of Police inherited from the previous administration of Mayor Strong? The whole subject was a mere matter of discretion addressed to the judgment of the Police Board.

The real reason, aside from the political considerations already mentioned, for the enactment of the law by a Republican Legislature, was the refusal of the newly elected Democratic Mayor to permit the head of the Republican State machine to dictate what Republicans should be appointed by him to the two places to which Republicans were entitled by law. This was the distinct grievance, nothing more or less. There was no complaint that genuine Republicans were not appointed; in fact, the two men selected were organization Republicans who had opposed Mayor Van Wyck's election, but they were not the particular two named by the machine desired. The Mayor, upon his advent to office, had fulfilled whatever obligations, if any, he owed to Senator Platt, and had appointed to these same places two machine Republicans recommended by him, but soon thereafter both became involved in scandals and one of them was indicted for corruption, and thereafter within the six months allotted the Mayor in which to exercise his discretion in making whatever changes he desired, he very properly superseded these discredited Republicans by announcing the appointments in question.

The nefarious political character of the measure is evidenced by the fact that it is provided that the Republican appointee of the present Governor is to remain in office during the term of the next two succeeding Governors. Why should this appointee be fastened upon the next two Governors, one or both of whom may be Democratic? None but partisan reasons can be urged in defense of such an advantage to the Republicans.

STANDARDS OF ADMISTRATION.

Since the advent of the Republicans to power in this State, in 1895, the high standards which had previously obtained in the various State Departments were visibly lowered, and much demoralization has ensued. Particularly this has been the case in the Adjutant General's Department, where for the past two years, incompetency, if not something worse, has reigned supreme.

In this connection permit me to recall the fact that an effort was made during the session of the last Legislature to have the State of New York pay to each soldier from the State, in the Federal service, the sum of $7 per month in addition to the pay received from the general Government, and an amendment to the War Appropriation bill was offered to that effect by a Democrat, and every Democratic member of the Legislature voted for the amendment, but every Republican voted against it. Mark the contrast!

I hazard nothing in stating that as a general rule the Administrations of Democratic Governors in this State have been more economical than those of Republican Governors. Whatever the reason may be the facts and figures corroborate this statement. The annual published reports of the Controller show the amount of direct State tax levied each year under different State Administrations from 1885 to 1897, both inclusive, as follows:

Under Gov. Hill—	
1885	$9,160,405.11
1886	9,512,812.91
1887	9,075,046.08
1888	9,089,303.86
1889	12,557,352.74
1890	8,619,748.17
1891	5,196,666.40

The large sum in 1889 was due to the fact that the tax levy was passed before the Governor had vetoed $1,800,000, which went to make up the amount.

Under Gov. Flower—	
1892	$7,784,848.16
1893	10,418,192.08
1894	9,155,742.88
Under Gov. Morton—	
1895	13,906,346.23
1896	11,751,837.71
Under Gov. Black—	
1897	12,033,651.80

Average State tax under each administration, as follows:

Gov. Hill	$9,030,190.75
Gov. Flower	9,119,594.37
Gov. Morton	12,693,945.25
Gov. Black, (first year)	12,033,651.80

These figures show an increase by Republican Administrations over Democratic Administrations of about $3,000,000.

In order to secure additional patronage our Republican opponents, since 1895, have created new offices and commissions for their political friends, the expenses for which in 1897 amounted as follows:

State Historian	$8,779.38
State Land Survey	35,000.00
State Veterinary, &c	65,857.90
Commission of Prisons	13,958.44
State Excise Department	348,450.84
Adirondack Park Commission	35,972.13
St. Lawrence State Reservation	660.77
State Superintendent of Elections, (1898)	160,000.00
Total	$668,678.96

It is possible that the taxpayers of this State will approve this extravagance, but I am reluctant to believe it.

The law establishing a State Railroad Commission requires the appointment as one of the three Commissioners a man experienced in railroad affairs, and evidently contemplates that some representative of railroad employes should be recognized.

At any rate, the law was given this fair and reasonable construction under all Democratic Governors, and you all recall the fact that Michael Rickard (now deceased), a locomotive engineer, acceptably served for several years as the representative of the railroad employes' organizations, having been appointed by a Democratic Governor, and confirmed by the Senate after strenuous opposition by many Republican leaders. That precedent has not been followed by the recent Republican Governors. Two years ago the various organizations of railroad employes throughout the State united upon a candidate and presented his name for appointment. The appointment was refused by a Republican Governor.

DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

Our Republican friends, when they assumed the full possession of the State Government in 1895, found little deserving of criticism.

They found a State without a single dollar of public debt against it.

They found a State with a very low rate of taxation, which was not burdensome to the people.

They found a State every department of which while in Democratic hands was honestly and creditably administered.

They found a just and reasonable excise law upon our statute books which had been placed there by a Democratic Legislature—a law which unjustly affected no man and infringed no one's personal liberty, liberal in its provisions and at the same time protecting the community. They found a statute which had been enacted through Democratic efforts, which absolutely and effectually guaranteed freedom of worship in every public institution in the State, being the glorious triumph which followed a long and bitter contest of seven years' duration with the proscriptive and intolerant enemies of religious liberty.

They found a State with an efficient and model National Guard—the pride of the Commonwealth—and at its head that modest gentleman and true soldier, Gen. Josiah Porter.

They found a Congressional apportionment made by the Democracy so fair and so quickly responsive to public sentiment that they have never ventured to disturb it.

They found a State which was one of the first in the country, through Democratic efforts, to establish a Saturday half holiday and to inaugurate Labor Day; a State with factory inspection, with a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and with a genuine labor representative on the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

They found a magnificent system of canals and waterways stretching through the State from Lake Erie to this magnificent Harbor of New York, all in fair condition, grandly carrying the commerce of half the country.

These things, and many others to which I have not time to refer, are conditions and achievements which fitly illustrate the wisdom of Democratic statesmanship and administration during the ascendancy of our party in this State from 1883 to 1895.

The grand work accomplished, the prosperity which ensued, the happiness and contentment which the people of this State enjoyed, was the harvest which Democracy bestowed.

And what is Democracy?

Democracy means the people's cause. It means equal rights; it represents the sentiments of liberty; it typifies justice. It stands for just and moderate taxation—for equal citizenship everywhere—for honest laws and honest methods. It believes in the dignity of labor, the supremacy of the civil over the military power. It is the great conservator of peace and order in society; it protects the weak; it restrains the strong; it tolerates no baseness; it submits to no wrong; it demands home rule and personal liberty; it upholds civil and religious freedom; it opposes monopoly, corruption, and fraud, and it hates hypocrisy and shams of every description. [Tremendous applause.]

True Democracy, as thus defined, enlists our heartiest support and most earnest sympathies, and its success embodies our highest hopes and aspirations.

A word as to candidates. I am heart and soul for the election of Judge Augustus Van Wyck to the Governorship and for the success of all his worthy associates on the ticket. [Long applause.]

From a personal acquaintance with Judge Van Wyck of many years' standing, from my knowledge of him as a private citizen, from the magnificent record which he has made upon the bench as an able, fearless, incorruptible, and independent Judge, I am here to declare that our candidate deserves the support of every Democrat and of every friend of good government in the State. The independent citizen can ask for no better nominee. I predict that if elected—and I believe that his election is reasonably assured—he will make a model Chief Executive, and a worthy successor of Clinton, Marcy, Seymour, and Tilden.

Fellow-citizens—the skies are bright—the tide of public sentiment is with us—and all the omens point to a great and glorious victory. [Long applause and cheers.]

FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB'S SPEECH

Chairman Wingate next introduced Frederick C. Schraub, as the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and the Chairman, also, of the committee that notified Augustus Van Wyck of his nomination for Governor.

Mr. Schraub said that he was made happier every time he came to Brooklyn. [Laughter.]

"The first time I came it was to notify your grand fellow-citizen, Augustus Van Wyck, that he would be the next Governor of the great Empire State of New York. [Cheers.] Now, I am happier still. I feel like the old maid who had tried to get married for years but failed to catch on. Finally, when she got engaged, she was talking with her lover about the marriage and he said he wanted the organist to play 'Mendelssohn's Wedding March.' 'Oh! no,' she said. 'I want the organist to play one of those grand old hymns:

"'This is the way I long have sought
And mourned because I found it not.'

[Long laughter.]

"The Wild West aggregation has been traveling up in my part of the State, but I have noticed that when the circus comes to town lots of women and children go out to see the street parade that never get under the canvas." [Laughter.]

Referring to his experiences in Albany when he was Commissioner of Agriculture, he said:

"I was in Albany five years ago when that Republican horde came there. They were lean then; but, boys, they are fat now. [Laughter.] The Republicans say we are afraid to face the free silver issue. Why, the Republicans have themselves settled that issue. In the War Revenue bill, passed June 13 last, they provided that the $100,000,000 of silver bullion in the Treasury should be coined at the rate of $1,500,000 a month." [Cheers.]

GEN. CATLIN HEARD IN CLOSING.

The last speaker of the evening was Gen. Isaac S. Catlin. He was introduced by Gen. Wingate as "one whom the Republicans may call a Spaniard, but who has proved in battle that he is a true American." Gen. Catlin was received with a tremendous cheer. He said, in part:

"I had the pleasure and the honor of supporting Robert A. Van Wyck. I hope to have the pleasure and the honor of supporting another and, perhaps, a better Van Wyck. [Long cheers.] I have been amused by the criticisms in the press and by those of some public speakers that we might have too much Van Wyck. As for myself, I should like to have a dozen of them. [Laughter and applause.] We should all be the gainers.

"I would not take a single little laurel leaf from the green chaplet that binds the brows of Col. Roosevelt; but I feel that I have the right to call him down when he attacks the National Guard; when he says that his Rough Riders were equal to 10,000 of the National Guard. Why, I believe that 'Jim' McLeer could take his little brigade of the Guard and trounce Col. Roosevelt with the same number of the Rough Riders. [Laughter and cheering.]

"We are told to make room for this spectacular hero of the Republican machine. What has become of Grant and Sherman, of Sheridan, of Dewey, of Joe Wheeler, of Sampson, and of Schley? (Cheers.) Shall we displace them with this hero—this new star of the boots and saddle? (Laughter.)

The brave gunner on Dewey's ship, who, when they asked him to stop firing and come to breakfast, said: "To hell with breakfast; let's finish this business," has become a shade and shadow in the presence of this Rough Rider. Col. Wood, who issued that famous order "Don't swear; shoot" has been lost sight of in this terrible rush. [Laughter and cheers.]

"If Col. Roosevelt should come down that aisle, dressed in the unique costume of the Rough Rider, we should rise where we are and cheer him to the echo. But, all the same, we shall go to the polls on election day and cast our votes for our grand fellow-citizen, Augustus Van Wyck." [Long cheers.]

SEEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

Some of those in the boxes at the Academy were Hugh McLaughlin, wife, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. James Shevlin, W. C. Courtney and wife, ex-Judge Clement, Josiah T. Marean, candidate for Supreme Court Justice; Almet F. Jenks, candidate for Supreme Court Justice; St. Clair McKelway, Park Commissioner Brower, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, and ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold.

Others present were Judge Steers, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Patrick Lynch, Charles J. Patterson, Congressman Driggs, John Foley, Bernard Shevlin, Patrick E. Cullen, T. S. Nye, John Manly, L. H. Kaufmann, James Quigley, Matthew Heavey, August Tucker, Henry Brascher, Joseph Hayes, Patrick S. Keely, George H. Born, Edward S. Scott, John Bennett, Hermann Kaufman, Joseph Beck, James W. Redmond, Thomas F. Smith, Philip McEvoy, Morris Jacobs, Henry Gerken, J. W. Raleigh, Charles P. O'Donnell, Edward Keenan, Jacob W. Erreger, Joseph W. Kay, Otto Wicke, William Delaney, Jacob Stark, Frank Biber, Armond Zimmerman, E. L. Walters, Francis Thorn, Jr., Andrew J. Fitzgibbons, John W. Carpenter, Amos P. King, Charles Bermel, John W. Flaherty, John T. Kelly, John Collins, William McLaughlin, Charles E. Robertson, Patrick Butler, Frank Fleck, and Patrick Cochran.

RECEPTION AT THE CLARENDON.

Mr. Hill was received at about 7 o'clock at the Clarendon Hotel by a number of leading Democrats of Brooklyn. He came over from New York with Controller Bird S. Coler. The reception was entirely informal, and lasted less than an hour.

Those who greeted Mr. Hill at the Clarendon were Gen. George S. Wingate, Senator P. H. McCarren, Judge Van Wyck, Police Commissioner York, ex-Commissioner Clancy, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Luke D. Stapleton, Deputy Commissioner of City Works Moffett, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr.

Sheriff Creamer, John Loughran, ex-State Controller Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Brennan, Assistant Corporation Counsel Salmon, Senator Frank Gallagher, Col. James D. Bell, Andrew McLean.

Charles J. Edwards, Alderman McKeever, ex-Police Commissioner Hayden, Assistant District Attorney Kopper, ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, the Rev. Father Farrell of Hempstead, County Clerk Wuest, William R. McGuire, John Gray, and John Schwan.

At the conclusion of the meeting at the Academy Mr. Hill was entertained at the Clarendon.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS STRONG.

Leading Republicans Acknowledge They May Lose the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—In an interview given out to-night, John M. Smyth, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, says:

"Cook County is in danger of electing five free-silver Congressmen and a Democratic county ticket and legislators," and he charged the condition to the failure of business men to appreciate the conditions and give their employes a chance to register.

Gov. Tanner said to-night: "It seems to me the Republican boys have been jubilee-ing, while the Democrats were working industriously and effectively. This certainly does not look well for the party this Fall."

T. N. Jamieson, National Committeeman, said: "If the Republican Party wins in Cook County and Illinois this Fall it will be a wonder. Conditions now point to certain defeat. The registration shows it. As I see it now, the ticket is certainly lost."

Congressman Lorimer said to-day: "The registration certainly looks bad. Unless we can do some phenomenal work by next Tuesday we are beaten."

Republican Convention at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Republicans of Bergen County held their convention in the Hackensack Opera House this afternoon. Senator W. M. Johnson of Hackensack was renominated by acclamation. Freeholder C. R. Soley of Rutherford was nominated for Sheriff; John M. Bell of Rutherford, and Edmund W. Wakelee of Closter, for the Assembly.

German-Americans Indorse Mr. Levy.

The German-American Reform Union has indorsed the candidacy of Jefferson M. Levy, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District.

INQUIRIES FROM VOTERS.

"W. B. C."—You may vote, provided your intention was to keep your residence here.

"J. C. MONTE."—If your father was naturalized during your minority you may vote.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.).

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:20 A. M.—213 Allen Street; Mrs. Gelshin; damage slight.

7:20 A. M.—500 East Eighty-third Street; David Lussman; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—1,447 Second Avenue; James Blake; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—Sixty-ninth Street and East River; Hammond & Co.; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—70 West Sixty-fifth Street; David O'Reilly; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—294 East Houston Street; Lewis Cohen; damage, $10.

7:15 P. M.—167 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Alexander Corcoran; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—272 Bowery; A. W. Jacobs; damage, $5.

7:25 P. M.—73 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—636 Third Avenue; Manhattan Laundry; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The restaurant building in the Zoological Garden, in West Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $20,000.

PUTNAM, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Windham County Children's Home, at Thompson, was totally destroyed by a fire which started about 8 o'clock this morning from some unknown cause. The forty or more children in the home were got out in safety. The loss is estimated at between $12,000 and $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

$500,000 Fire in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 20.—The extensive plant of the Texas Drug Company, in this city, was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

Men's Hats, Best Quality.

Men's Silk Hats, latest Fifth Avenue block. Why pay $7.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 4.99

Men's Derby Hats in Black and Malay, latest Fall block, trimmed with the very best band and binding, Russia leather sweat and the finest fur felt. Why pay $5.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.99

Men's Derbys, Hats and Alpines in all the fashionable styles and colors, trimmed very fine and lined with imported pebble goat sweat. Why pay $4.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.49

Men's Derbys, Hats and Alpines, all the leading styles and colors, sold elsewhere for $3.00, here 1.88

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Cigar Values.

A lot of about 6,000 Key West Clear Havana Cigars which we have secured at about 25 per cent. less than cost of manufacture. You share the advantages. To avoid disappointment we advise an early call.

Reina Victoria, box of 100, 7.49
Reina Maria Victoria, box of 100, 6.99
Comme il Faut, box of 50, 3.49
Conchas Especiales, box of 50, 3.24
Key West Clear Havana Perfecto, special, box of 25, 2.24

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Men's Shirts.

COLORED SHIRTS, laundered, made from fine percale, two collars and one pair reversible link cuffs with each shirt, in an immense assortment of colors and designs, worth $1.00 anywhere, our price 59

OUR SPECIAL SHIRT. In our great shirt stock there is one line of which we are particularly proud. For 20 years we have sold this shirt at the same price and it has never been approached by competition, and is still unapproachable. We have from time to time made such improvements in them as to keep them always far ahead of any other shirt sold in New York.

Some are open back and some are open front, made in our own factory of best materials and workmanship; style and fit equal to any custom made shirts, and by any other house would sell for fully 50 per cent. more than our prices. They are made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, have 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, all hand worked buttonholes and eyelets, &c., &c. Unlaundered, price, each, 68

LAUNDERED SHIRTS, ready to wear, made in our own workrooms from Utica Nonpareil muslin; 2100 pure Irish linen 3-ply bosoms, all hand worked button and eyelet holes, full felled seams, continuous facings, styles open back and open back and front, value that you pay $1.50 for at the exclusive furnishing stores, 89

All kinds of shirts made to order, best materials and workmanship, at a saving of one-third what is charged elsewhere.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Footwear for Men and Boys.

We wish to draw your attention to our Men's Shoe at 3.97.

This shoe is identical in material, finish, appearance and wearing quality to that retailed by Broadway houses at $5.00 and $6.00. It is hand sewed, calf lined and with bulldog toe. You can pay a higher price but get no better shoe.

MEN'S LACE SHOES, best satin calf and dongola tops, oak leather soles, made especially for us and equal to any $2.50 line 1.89

MEN'S LACE SHOES, calfskin and fine dongola top, welted and stitched soles, shoes as are sold elsewhere at $3.00, here 2.49

MEN'S FOOTBALL SHOES, "Princeton cleats," 2.49

MEN'S LACE SHOES, "Gold Standard," in calfskin, calf lined, double soles, bulldog and broad toes, equal to any $3.50 line, 3.13

MEN'S LACE SHOES, vici kid, kid lined, heavy soles, bulldog toe, 3.13

MEN'S LACE SHOES, russet, calf lined, heavy sole, 2.99

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES, calf, spring heels, sizes 8 to 13½, 1.24

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES, box calf and vici kid, tipped spring heel, sizes 8 to 13½, 1.38

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES, enamel, spring heels, sizes 9 to 13½, 1.44

BOYS' "MESSENGER" SHOES, warranted to give entire satisfaction, sizes 12 to 2, $1.24; sizes 2½ to 5½, 1.49

BOYS' LACE SHOES, fine calfskin, sizes 12 to 2, $1.87; sizes 2½ to 5½, 1.99

BOYS' LACE SHOES, patent leather, new and stylish last, sizes 12 to 2, $2.47; sizes 2½ to 5½, 2.97

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

High Grade Wines and Liquors.

(IN ANNEX.)

Two Star Whiskey, for three days only, fine old rye, rich and mellow; regular price 74c. per bottle, Per Gal. 2.24 Per Bot. 49

Canadian Rye, Wilson's old empire liqueur quality, bottled in bond, guaranteed 1890. Per bot., 99 Per Gal. 5.38

Monogram Rye Whiskey (8 years old), 1.23

Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 years old), Per Gal. 4.19 Per Bot. 99

(The above prices include the jug.)

IMPORTED WINES.—The celebrated Clossmun & Co. Bordeaux high grade wines 25 to 40 per cent less than sold elsewhere.

Case Pts.	Case Qts.
St. Julien, 1884, 7.99	6.99
Pontet Canet, 10.99	9.99
Chateau La Grange, 1878, 14.49	
Grand Vin Chat La Tour, 1874, 14.49	
Barsac, 7.74	6.74
Sauterne, 1884, 8.49	7.49
Chateau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884, 8.99	7.99
Haut Sauterne, 1881, 11.99	10.99
IMPORTED RHINE WINES.—Gebrader Eckel, Deidesheim, Rheinfalz, Laubenheimer, 6.24	5.24
Niersteiner, 6.64	5.64

The Wanamaker Store

Matters of Silk Waists

WE think there has never been shown a collection as large as this. We know that no assortment was ever chosen with more care and knowledge. It has been picked with the taste that we have learned from decades of dealing with tasteful people.

Plain colors prevail, yet there is "dash" enough if you wish it. The reds and browns and purples in shades of twenty names give the Autumn hues predominance, yet there is brilliancy enough if you choose.

It is a showing that you will admire,—that you will examine with increasing admiration, that will suit your preferences, whatever they may be, down to the uttermost details.

There are several hundred of the finest Paris-made waists,—many from Poret and Corne,—the originals of many copies. There are thousands and thousands of the very best of the American-made waists,—all originals, and most of them original with us, and exclusively ours.

Prices are as satisfactory as the goods:—

COLORED WAISTS

At $5—Pretty shepherd's checks; blouse front; yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar and cuffs.

At $6.50—Of striped taffeta; blouse front, with clusters of plaits running from neck to waist; detachable collar and straight cuffs.

At $7.50—Of wide striped taffeta; bias front of fine plaits; square yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar and straight cuffs.

At $8.50—Of solid colored heavy taffeta; bias front with rows of cording and plaits; plaited square yoke back; top of sleeves also corded and plaited; detachable plaited collar and turnover cuffs.

Others up to $10.50.

BLACK WAISTS

At $3.50—Of black taffeta; full front double pointed yoke and plaited back; plaited collar and straight cuffs.

At $4.50—Of fine taffeta; blouse front with cluster of plaits and rows of hemstitching; pointed yoke and plaited back; collar and sleeves also trimmed with plaits and hemstitching.

At $5—Of heavy taffeta; blouse front with plaits running across bust and from neck to waist; pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar and straight cuffs.

At $6.50—Of black taffeta; full front, with clusters of plaits at neck, forming yoke; pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable collar and cuffs, also plaited.

Others up to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate Skirts Suit yourself as to price. We can please you all along the line from $4 to $68. We can suit you as to the material, color, weight and style. We can show you the plainest and simplest or the most elaborate skirt made. We can show you a solid and substantial walking skirt, —what you might call a "business" skirt, at any price you please between five dollars and fifteen, or highly finished skirts of delicate fabrics, at fifty dollars and over.

New styles, as a matter of course, —who ever caught an old style sleeping here? The new skirts in golf cloths are among the latest arrivals, and popular already for walking and driving. These are priced from $13.50 to $42.

Second floor, Broadway.

Less than Half There's a story in this, of course, but it's rather too long to tell, and it's a familiar tale, anyway. It has the usual characters, — the Anxious Manufacturer, the wicked Sir Unfortunate Conditions, the beautiful Princess Dress Goods, locked up in the tower of Glutted Market, and the hero (whom modesty forbids us to name) who overcame the Conditions, rescued the Princess, and relieved the Anxious Manufacturer.

The goods are Bayadere Striped Serges, the regular price on which is $1.25 a yard. Our selling price will be

55c. a Yard.

The serge is of fine quality, navy blue in color, barred by a wool-and-satin stripe of black. It will be instantly appreciated as a serviceable and stylish thing, and our forty pieces will not last long at the present price.

Rotunda.

The Princess May Showing The window show to-day of the Princess May is of the new Browns. Yesterday's was of the Greens, to-morrow's will be of the new Reds. A new showing daily for ten days.

The Princess May sells at $1 a pair. It is a real kid glove and can be had in either glace or suede finish. It is made in all sizes, for both misses and women, and is the best dollar glove on sale in America. It is vastly better than the five franc gloves of Paris itself.

Broadway.

A Literary Guide We cannot emphasize too much the *arrangement* of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE. If you undertook to teach your boy arithmetic by scissoring his books into bits and having him study slips pulled at random from the scissorings, how much would he learn, no matter how hard he worked? There's an order for studying literature as well as arithmetic. Haphazard readers miss this order, and so miss that knowledge of the history and growth of books which is necessary to the full appreciation and enjoyment of the best writers.

In the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE the ablest literary adepts of Europe and America have arranged the literature of the whole world in the order in which you ought to read it. If you owned each and every book from which the editors have chosen selections, the Library would be worth many times its cost, simply for its guidance in arranging your reading. But no one man does possess all these books. There is no other way of having access to them all except through the International Library of Famous Literature.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests Tall and slender men and short and stout men, and men of medium size—no matter what the build—they can all be well fitted and perfectly suited in this stock. Clothing chief confidently asserts it's the best assortment of Prince Alberts in the city. Be assured of fine qualities and of very moderate prices. Two kinds as examples:

At $20—Of black all-wool Thibet; lined with Italian cloth and faced with silk; double-breasted vests.

At $25—Of very fine black Thibet; silk-lined throughout; double-breasted vests with silk backs.

An excellent line of trousers of fancy cheviots and worsteds, at $5, $6 and $7.50—equal to custom-made at double those prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—John Reinhardt, fifty-five years of age, of 962 Main Street, murdered his wife to-day and then shot himself. He is in St. Joseph's Hospital, and not much hope is entertained for his recovery.

Reinhardt arose unusually early this morning, and walked about the garden. He showed no strange symptoms, and when his eldest son, Robert, sixteen years old, went to work, his father bade him goodbye, as usual. Later two shots in rapid succession were heard in the house. A neighbor looked out, and saw Reinhardt's four-year-old boy standing on the back porch with a revolver in his hand. Fireman Harry Kelly of Engine Company No. 7 was across the way cleaning his horse when he heard the shots. He ran into the house, and found Mrs. Reinhardt lying on the bed fully dressed and blood oozing from her right side. Reinhardt lay on the floor, blood streaming from his right ear. Kelly ran for Father Dolan of St. Agnes's Church, who arrived in time to administer the last rites of the Church to the dying woman.

Years ago Reinhardt drove a truck for a brewery. He was thrifty, and in a short time amassed sufficient money to purchase real estate at South Paterson. He opened a large saloon on Marshall Street, and his place became the headquarters for German Democrats. For several years he represented the Eighth Ward in the Democratic County Committee. His saloon venture proved a success, and this led to his taking to drink. After much persuasion on the part of his wife, he sold out his business five months ago.

Ever since that time Reinhardt has been melancholy. He would quarrel with his wife over re-entering the saloon business, but she remained steadfast in her decision to keep him out of the liquor trade. It is supposed that a quarrel over this subject led to the tragedy to-day.

SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—One of the high officials connected with the State Department has called attention to the necessity that already confronts the United States Government of finding a suitable corps of bright young men well versed in the Spanish language as well as English to assist in the execution of the colonial policy which has now been imposed upon us as a result of the war. He pointed to the difficulties that had been encountered by the American officials—civil, naval, and military, who had gone to the Philippines, to Cuba, and to Puerto Rico in their dealings with the inhabitants of those islands.

Hostile clashes might easily arise, and at any rate serious disagreements could be expected to follow from a failure on the part of the Government's agents to secure a perfect knowledge of the expressions of the people whose affairs they are to administer either permanently or temporarily. This condition has been encountered at Cavite, in the early days of the United States military occupation, and, undoubtedly, in the opinion of the official referred to, the relations between the military and the insurgents would have been much more satisfactory and safe had the United States had the benefits of the services of loyal Americans well acquainted with the Spanish manners and customs.

He suggested that the time was ripe for some of our leading educational institutions to take this want into consideration and endeavor to meet it by providing a special course that would afford the Government trained agents in case of need, as well as developing a class of enterprising commercial agents who would be of great value in developing our colonial trade.

CHICAGO'S JUBILEE ENDS

President McKinley Starts on His Return Trip to the National Capital.

ADDRESSES THE RAILWAY MEN

Speaks of the Risks and Responsibilities of His Auditors—Bad Weather Delays the Proposed Bicycle Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The President made his last public appearance in Chicago during the peace jubilee to-day, when he was the guest of the railway men assembled here, and addressed them briefly at the First Regiment Armory. A continuation of the unpleasant weather of the last few days has resulted in the postponement of the bicycle parade. The Presidential party left Chicago to-night on the Pennsylvania special train.

Preceding the railway employes' reception to the President, Mr. McKinley spent the time quietly at the home of Capt. McWilliams, receiving only a few callers, and being engaged principally with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. At 1:30 P. M. the President was driven to the First Regiment Amory, where his party was conducted to the first balcony, from which he looked out upon thousands of railway men. The galleries overhead were filled with men, women, and children, who cheered whenever an opportunity presented itself. Many of those gathered on the drill floor were in the delegations of railway men that visited the President at Canton during the campaign period.

The armory was crowded when the exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. Chairman J. H. Walsh of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers presided, and delivered the opening address. He then introduced Mayor Harrison, who delivered the address of welcome to President McKinley. The President's response was listened to attentively and frequently interrupted with applause.

President McKinley spoke as follows:

"I count myself fortunate to have the privilege of meeting with this great railroad organization in this great metropolis. I have had in the last ten days very many most interesting and pleasing experiences as I journeyed through the country, but I assure you that not one of them has given me greater pleasure than to meet the men and women connected with the great railroads of the country. [Applause.]

"It is fortunate that this great body of representative men and women have assembled in this city at a time when the people were celebrating the suspension of hostilities with early hope of an honorable, just, and triumphant peace. The railroad men of the country have been always to the country. [Applause.] The railroad men of the country have always been for the flag of the country, and in every crisis of our National history, in war and in peace, the men of your great organization have been loyal and faithful to every duty and obligation.

"Yours is at once a profession of great risk and of grave responsibility. I know of no occupation in the sphere of human endeavor which carries with it greater obligations or higher responsibilities than the profession of railroad men. You carry the commerce of the country, you carry the rich treasures of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you carry daily and hourly the freightage of humanity. They trust to you, to your integrity, to your intelligence, and to your fidelity for the safeguarding of their lives. And I congratulate the country from the bottom of my heart that in this great system, so interwoven with the every-day life of the citizens of the Republic, we have such splendid character and such high intelligence.

"I bring to you to-day not only my good will, but I bring to you the good will and respect of seventy millions of American citizens. [Great applause.]

"Your work is before a critical audience; you go in and out every day before your countrymen, and you have ever deserved from your countrymen unstinted praise and approval for your fidelity to the great interest you represent. The virtue of the peoples lies at the foundation of the Republic; the power of the people is in the American fireside. The virtue that comes out of the holy altar of home is the most priceless gift this Nation has, and when the voice of the people speaks from the home of the people, it is a command to Congress and the Executive. It is the law of the Republic.

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your cordial greeting, and I congratulate you on the evidences of returning prosperity everywhere. [Great applause.] What you want —what we all want—is business prosperity. When you have that, you have something to do; when you have it not, then you are idle. There are few 'empties' now on the side track, [great laughter and applause,] and there are few railroad men not employed. [Applause.] The more you see the freight car the oftener you see the pay car. [Applause.]

"I am glad to observe that the First Illinois Regiment is in your presence today. [Applause.] That gallant regiment is made up of the volunteers from the homes of Chicago, who took their lives into their own hands and went to Santiago to fight the battle of liberty against oppression. I am glad to have this opportunity to meet and greet them and to congratulate and thank them in the name of the American people. And now, having said this much, I hope—I know—that I will carry from this place—from this audience, from these warm-hearted men and women—the pleasantest memories of my long trip through the West."

At the conclusion of President McKinley's remarks the audience broke into wild cheers, which lasted fully five minutes. Following President McKinley came Judge John Barton Payne of Chicago, who spoke as follows:

"Few events in the history of the country more fittingly illustrate the dignity of labor than this great meeting, and the presence here of the President of the United States. Labor is the life of our people and the basis of our civilization and progress. There is no form under our system of government for a discussion of the so-called classes and the masses. Here the son of the artisan, the farmer, and the day laborer may in a single generation reasonably hold any of the great offices in the gift of our people and may become one of the wealthy men of the land. That this may not only happen, but has happened so often as to cease to be matter for comment, we all know.

"Your organization has constantly refused to lend itself to the visionary aid of utopian schemes which constantly appear and reappear, pass, and are forgotten. No man is a friend of labor who is not willing on all occasions to tell the truth in the discussion of public questions. No part of our people is more interested in or dependent upon a stable and just Government than the persons called laboring men. The rich and powerful can protect themselves; the poor need the protecting hand of stable institutions, and the demagogue should fine no place."

Other speakers on the programme were George R. Peck, E. E. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, F. P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; P. H. Morrisey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An informal reception for the railway men was held by the President after the addresses. Mr. McKinley was seated in an inclosure on the first balcony above the entrance, where the railway men filed singly. As they came up to the President one by one they extended their hands. The President grasped each hand held out to him.

The disagreeable weather had no visible effect upon either the size of the crowd which cheered the President at the armory or upon the enthusiasm of the people who had gathered outside, and who stood for hours in the pneumonia-breeding air and made light of the rain. The railway men were all admitted into the armory by ticket. A number of distinguished guests from Washington were present, and composed the group which surrounded the President on the balcony.

The mass meeting was in the nature of a formal opening of the three days' conference of railway employes, called to draft measures for National and State legislation applying to organized railroad labor. In the gathering were represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Conductors, and the Railway Telegraphers' Union. The Ladies' Auxiliary in each of the orders assisted in the reception to the President.

Spanish Steamer's Cargo on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The Spanish steamship Ida, Ceniga master, from Galveston, Oct. 18, for Liverpool, with 5,025 bales of cotton, valued at $135,000, is coming up the river with her cargo on fire. She is owned by the Sierra Line of Bilboa, Spain.

DEWEY AND THE FILIPINOS.

Spanish Report of a Naval Battle Not Credited at the Navy and War Departments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The sensational Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vessels and the insurgent navy in the Philippines is received with absolute incredulity in both the Navy and War Departments. If there has been any recent action, Admiral Dewey has failed to mention it, and neither Gen. Otis nor United States Consul Wildman has regarded it as worthy of notice.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the Spanish authorities refer to the seizure of the little steamer Abby by the McCulloch on Sept. 23 last. This steamer was of American register, though formerly known as the Pasig. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was bringing arms and supplies of war to the insurgents. He sent the McCulloch to stop this movement, but when the cutter found the Abby in Batanzas Bay the latter vessel had landed her cargo of arms and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abby was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila. This affair could not be dignified with the name of a naval engagement, and Admiral Dewey, in reporting the seizure to the Navy Department, made little of it.

It is just possible that there have been some similar incidents not deemed worthy of report in the islands of Cebu or Panay, as it has been reported that some insurgent vessels have been carrying arms to spread the insurrection in those islands. But the reports to the Navy Department show that it is absurd to speak of an insurgent navy seriously, for the entire force consists of a few schooners and one or two little coasting steamers, all put together not being a match for the least of the vessels under Dewey's command.

The explanation of the Admiral's interference with these vessels in their operations is a desire on his part to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the Peace Commission's work in Paris. It is said here that it is not surprising that the Spanish Cabinet is trying to make much of any incident that can be twisted into a demonstration of actual hostilities between the occupying American forces in the Philippines and the insurgents, for that would go to sustain the contention they are sure to put forward that the United States forces never have been able to take possession of and hold territory outside of Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—The Americans continue capturing the rebel vessels as they arrive at Cavite. Two have been captured this week.

MANILA SITUATION IMPROVING.

Filipinos of Education and Property Gaining the Ascendancy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The War Department to-day posted a bulletin saying that, under date of yesterday, Gen. Otis cabled the department:

"The situation in Luzon somewhat improved. Influence of Filipinos of education and property, not desiring independent Government, but hostile to Spain, gaining ascendancy in revolutionary councils. Promising nothing, but enforcing the law. Complications seriously affect inter-island commerce and diminish revenue.

"Affairs progressing favorably, though sick report increasing, owing mostly to carelessness of enlisted men. Health of officers good. Condition of city and facilities for quartering troops improving; fever decreasing; intestinal troubles about the same; many slight ailments; smallpox apparently arrested. During the month 28 deaths—8 smallpox, 8 typhoid, 5 malarial and intestinal complaints, 3 accidental."

Gen. Otis cabled considerable more than the above, but the department does not deem it advisable to make the other portions of the dispatch public, because of its bearing upon the peace negotiations. It contains suggestions by Gen. Otis regarding the disposition of the Philippines, and also information about the insurgents.

Anarchy in the Southern Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—Well-authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the Southern Philippines. The Spaniards there are cooped up in the principal towns.

SANTIAGO ICE SUPPLY SHORT.

Suffering Caused by an Accident to the Manufacturing Machinery.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—The inhabitants of Santiago are suffering severely from the failure of the ice-making plant, which at present is broke down and unable to manufacture more than enough for a favored few. Some of the principal cafés get none at all.

The Santiago Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for a reduction in the duty on common salt, which at present is $1.10 per 100 kilos. The chamber contends that a duty of 50 cents would be enough. Dr. Donaldson, the Collector of the Port, in his report to Gen. Wood on the subject, advises compliance with the request as reasonable.

SANTIAGO GOVERNOR PAID.

Gen. Wood Adjudges Shafter's Appointee Entitled to Receive $475.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—Señor Leonard Ros, whom Gen. Shafter appointed Civil Governor of Santiago immediately after the capitulation and whose claim of payment for twenty-six days of service in that capacity had been objected to by the military authorities on the ground that he did nothing, was paid $475 yesterday, Gen. Wood holding that, even though nothing were done, Ros had been formally appointed and was consequently entitled to pay until relieved.

Americans Buy Cuban Iron Mines.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—An American syndicate, representing Detroit capital, has purchased a large tract of land at Manzanillo, where are several good iron mines. An agent of the syndicate is now there.

SPANIARDS LEAVING CUBA.

Steamers Leave Havana with Officers and Troops for Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—To-day the following steamers sailed for Spain: The Jover Serra, with 10 officers and 80 soldiers; the Colon, with 182 officers, 1,571 soldiers, and 157 boxes of archives; and the Puerto Rico, with 7 officers and 228 soldiers. The Puerto Rico will touch at Cienfuegos, where she will embark more troops.

Our Postal Arrangements in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It is the intention of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath that bonded officials of the United States shall have charge of all the fiscal operations of the Post Office at Havana, as well as at other places, but that the other ordinary and detailed work shall be performed by the Cubans. This policy he believes is better for the interests of the United States, which for the time being at least will be responsible for the finances and will promote good feeling with the Cubans who need the work.

ORDER RULES IN PUERTO RICO.

Insular Ministers Offer to Serve the New Government Pending the Appointment of Successors.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 20.—The city remains orderly and all is quiet elsewhere. Major Gen. Brooke is installed in the palace and Brig. Gen. Henry remains as commander of the District of Ponce. Brig. Gen. Grant has been appointed commander of the District of San Juan.

Señores Rivera, Blanco, Lopez, and Carbonnal, ministers of the insular government, have tendered their resignations to Gen. Brooke, stating that they will perform their functions, if desired, until their successors are appointed.

The first general orders issued by Gen. Brooke have been well received by the people.

The Post Office here under American auspices is being established with all possible haste.

United States Special Commissioner Carroll arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Panama.

HOW OUR FLEETS FARED

Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville Files His Report on the Service of the Warships.

THE VESSELS IN FINE TRIM

Some Profitable Lessons in Naval Engineering Were Taught by the Experiences of the Spanish-American War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There is a characteristic tone of vigor and a perfectly justifiable pride in the part borne in the recent war with Spain by the navy of the United States in almost every line of the report of Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville, which was filed to-day. And the head of the Engineering Bureau submits it with perfect confidence that this year at least the public has been prepared to be interested in the doings of a bureau commonly regarded as somewhat too technical to interest or be comprehended by the general reader.

While Commodore Melville has occasion to show that the Government has not been gifted with all the foresight that should be exercised by a great power, and that much of prudential precaution had been neglected, his report shows that the efficiency of the engineering branch of the service was such that, with the command of liberal appropriations and the exercise of a policy calculated to quickly develop means of offense and defense, the navy in its engineering branch sprang to its work with results altogether satisfactory and praiseworthy.

He points out, with great satisfaction, the unparalleled achievement of the Oregon and the less brilliant but extremely useful services of the machine vessel Vulcan, which, with a complete repair outfit, operated in West Indian waters, and made it unnecessary to send away from their stations vessels that could be ill spared when greatly in need of extensive repairing.

Mr. Melville says, in opening his report, that the war which has just ended was the first in which modern steam vessels have had a thorough trial. He then proceeds to note the important lessons, so far as they respect the machinery of the vessels, which have been taught by that experience, as follows:

1. The vital necessity of giving the machinery of vessels in reserve frequent tests under working conditions, so that any defects may be discovered and remedied before war makes the vessels' service absolutely necessary. In several cases defects were found after the ships had begun cruising, and the repairs laid them up in the midst of the war.

2. The great importance of having all our naval stations in positions of strategic value, properly fitted out for repairs and with adequate supplies of non-perishable stores. It has been evident for a long time that Key West was such a station, but money to put in a proper repair plant was refused year after year, and only granted after the war had begun. The movement of the large bodies of troops and their equipment almost blocked the railroads, so that after the beginning of the war it was almost impossible to secure the forwarding of tools and supplies.

3. That fresh water for the boilers is almost as important as coal, and that a distilling ship is an important adjunct of a fleet operating away from a base where fresh water can be readily obtained.

4. That every fleet needs a repair ship to enable the efficiency to be maintained without leaving the station, and consequently that several ships should be equipped so as to be ready to proceed with the fleet.

5. The great tactical advantages of water-tube boilers.

6. That if more than two main engines are to be filled, there should be three engines driving three screws, and not two main engines on each shaft. The New York and Brooklyn had their forward engines disconnected at the time of the Santiago fight and could not stop to couple them. An accident to any part of either of the two engines on a shaft disables half the power; in the three-screw ship this fraction would be only a third.

7. That there should be frequent trials under forced draught to keep the blowers in good condition and to make the men thoroughly familiar with working under maximum conditions. It appears that some of the ships had never been under forced draught at their contract trials until the day of the fight at Santiago.

8. That the location of the forced draught blowers is a matter of serious importance. In some of our ships, owing to the demands for all other space for other purposes, the blowers had to be located in corners or pockets in the fire rooms, where it was impossible for human beings to give them proper attention, owing to the intense heat of ventilation. In the Cincinnati temperatures as high as 205 degrees Fahrenheit were noted, and the commanding officer, when investigating the case personally, had his face scorched. The blowers must be placed where they can be properly cared for, or else they are useless, and might as well be left on shore.

9. That the personnel of the service should be adequate to the material. It has been notorious for some time that this is not the case, and we are providing for a decided increase in the number of vessels with no increase whatever in the personnel. By sending nearly every officer on the active list to sea, we were able to give the regular ships a fair complement of trained ones, but had the war been of long duration we should have been greatly embarrassed to supply the places of those disabled or invalided. Volunteers, however well trained in other ways, cannot entirely replace the regular officer.

10. That we must make provision for training the enlisted men of the engineer department. Many of the colliers and auxiliary vessels had to start out with absolutely green crews, many of whom so far from having the "sea habit," had never been on a vessel of any kind. This must be remedied if our enlarged fleet is to be efficient.

11. That our fighting ships must have the highest practicable speed. There is an almost general agreement on this point among naval men, but if any thought this did not apply to battleships the fight at Santiago must have shown that the highest practicable speed is important in these vessels. It is very gratifying, therefore, that our three new battleships are to have speed of at least eighteen knots, which is now recognized as the standard.

The chief says that the most obvious effect of the emergency demand was to demonstrate in a vigorous manner the facilities and deficiencies of the various navy yards, and particularly to justify the policy which has been previously advocated by this bureau of placing the more Southern yards and stations in a state of modern efficiency. The experience at Key West in meeting the first great rush created by the demand for repair work on the ships was a proof of the vast increase in the cost of repair work occasioned by insufficient buildings and plants.

Mr. Melville devotes a long paragraph of his report to the New York Navy Yard, "the foremost repair station in the United States," and expresses mortification that the Chief Engineer of the yard has been called upon to encounter many enumerated faulty conditions at a time when his self-sacrificing devotion to his work was conspicuous.

With pardonable pride the report dwells upon the tremendous amount of work accomplished by the bureau in preparing the fleet for war, involving the placing of new boilers in the old monitors, the fitting out of ordinary ships for the auxiliary navy. Nearly 110 vessels were added to the regular force. Stress is laid on the importance of having the least accessible station in the navy, that at Key West, amply stocked with stores and tools for emergency work, and with this end in view the Chief Engineer submits estimates for a complete equipment of the station.

The Chief Engineer says that there was a remarkable absence of casualty in the machinery departments of the vessels of the fighting squadron during the war. Even in action when forced draught conditions were in operation and the excitable natures of the men were wrought up by their surroundings, the report shows that the machinery not only worked well generally but that in no case was it greatly distressed. This is as fine a commentary upon the personnel as on the machinery. But the torpedo boats could not show the same excellent record. The report says:

It is a sad affair that nearly every one of these vessels has had some accidents, and the machinery of some at the close of the war was in a condition that can only be described as horrible, where boilers were burned, cylinder-covers broken, pistons and valves stuck, and everything in bad shape. This condition of affairs seemed attributable to two causes—the absence of trained engineering supervision, and the use of boats for duty to which they were not adapted.

The report explains its last comment by saying that it did not require much experience to prove that torpedo boats cannot be used safely as dispatch boats and as tenders on blockading ships far from bases of supplies or facilities for efficient repairs. Primarily they are intended for high-speed spurts where success or failure in the use of their special weapon should be quickly demonstrated. For this they are especially built, and for this they should be solely kept.

The Engineer in Chief includes in his report a very strong recommendation looking to the early advancement of the personnel bill now pending in Congress, which he supports by a train of reasoning.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chauncey M. Depew Talks About the Cutting of Freight Rates and the Grain Situation.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday: "Peculiar conditions prevail in railroad matters just now. There is a large amount of traffic, and in many instances railroad companies cannot get cars enough to carry the freight that is offered. And yet some of these overcrowded roads are cutting rates and making contracts ahead at figures below the rate schedule. For instance, one railroad will make a low contract for the carrying of a certain quantity of freight, thirty, or even ninety, days from date. In this way that road threatens to take away business which the managers of other roads think they will need when the time comes. The other roads, consequently, look about them and endeavor to fortify themselves for the future by making similar cut-rate contracts. This fight for future business naturally affects present conditions and causes a demoralized scramble for all the freight business in sight.

"The situation in the West is this: The high price of wheat reached during the great Leiter deal found a vast amount of wheat in the bins of the farmers, and the farmers got the full benefit of the good prices. A large amount of cash thus passed into the hands of the farmers, enabling them to pay off their mortgages, buy new household goods and agricultural implements, and make needed improvements on their farms. Being in easy circumstances, they have been able to hold on to the present supply of wheat in the vain hope of getting as good prices as they got during the Leiter deal. But they are liable to meet with disappointment. The coming crop of wheat is a phenomenally large one, and it will force the wheat that the farmers have been holding upon the market very soon. The price to be paid will depend largely on the extent of the foreign demand."

TICKET BROKERS ENJOINED.

Chicago Railroads Stop the Sale by Scalpers of Jubilee Tickets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The fight between the railroads and the ticket brokers resulting from the efforts of the former to prevent the scalping of tickets by the latter has been taken into court. Seven railroads today petitioned for an injunction restraining the sale by the brokers of excursion tickets issued by the roads on account of the Peace Jubilee in this city.

The companies concurring in the several petitions, which were identical in form, presented to the court are: Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, Pennsylvania, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago and Grand Trunk, and Wabash. The plea in each case sets up that the ticket brokers through alleged fraudulent transfer of the individual one-fare round-trip tickets issued by the roads for the jubilee have caused the roads great financial loss, and that through the number of offenders any remedy by a suit at law is impracticable. The petition was presented to Master in Chancery Leaming, and upon his recommendation a temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Smith. Owing to delay in securing the necessary bond, service on the order will be made to-morrow morning. The brokers against whom the injunction is levied number thirty-two, and include nearly all the down-town ticket scalpers.

Northern Pacific Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was held yesterday in the Mills Building. The security holders representing the Reorganization Committee voted on 760,000 shares. The Philadelphia stockholders, representing 13,000 shares, declined to vote. This Board of Directors was elected: Edward D. Adams, Robert Bacon, Dumont Clark, C. H. Coster, R. M. Gallaway, Brayton Ives, Daniel S. Lamont, Charles S. Mellen, John G. Moore, Walter Oakman, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, and E. B. Thomas. Officers for the system will be elected in a few days.

E. J. Henley's Body Cremated.

The body of Edward J. Henley, the actor, who died at Lake Placid, N. Y., on Sunday, was taken to Fresh Pond yesterday and cremated. The ashes will be placed in a chestnut case and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George J. Hardy, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Sternberg General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed without delay to New York City and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Alfred N. Wilcox, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Bryan Conrad, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service, to take effect Sept. 1, by reason of his acceptance, Sept. 2, of an appointment as Second Lieutenant of infantry, United States Army.

Leave of absence for two months, to date from Aug. 23, is granted Capt. Champe Andrews, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness.

Major James W. Dawes, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and pay the troops at that post on muster of Sept. 30.

Majors George W. Moses and James W. Dawes, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army, for duty pertaining to payments on muster-out to Pennsylvania volunteers.

First Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding officer, Second Infantry, for duty with that regiment.

Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boyton, United States Volunteers, will return to Chickamauga Park and resume his duties there, and to enable him to more advantageously carry out his instructions he will take station in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Capt. Carroll Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, on expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade in the Second Army Corps.

First Lieut. Oliver Edwards, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to New York City and report in person to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster's Department, for special duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arlington Pond will proceed from Fort Myer to Richmond, Va., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the muster out of the Third Virginia Volunteers.

Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, now on sick leave of absence, is detailed for duty in the general recruiting service and will proceed to Pittsburg, Penn.

First Lieut. John W. Furlong, Sixth Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence, will report to Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, recruiting officer, Philadelphia, for assignment to temporary duty on the general recruiting service.

First Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Providence, R. I., to take charge of a recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. John H. Gibbon, Assistant Surgeon Third United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect Nov. 30.

Capt. William G. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Capt. Harry S. New, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin H. Kittrell will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, upon his muster out as Major Third Missouri Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennen, Sixth Infantry, is assigned to duty, to date Oct. 12, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Ohio, with station in Columbus, and will proceed to that point, relieving Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry. His assistants are announced as follows: Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Harry R. Lee, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Melvin W. Howell, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. David P. Cerdray, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Harrison J. Price, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Bacon is extended ten days, on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 16, is granted Major Francis Metcalfe, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Capt. Robert Dudley Winthrop, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 20.

Capt. Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth Infantry, will report, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion.

Major Edmund Rice, Third Infantry, promoted from Captain, Fifth Infantry, subject to examination, (Colonel, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry,) will report as soon as practicable after his arrival with his regiment at Boston to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion.

Major Clifford S. Walton, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the army, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report to the Paymaster General of the army for duty in his office, to date from Oct. 14.

Major John W. Fogler, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Paymaster General of the army, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster Gneral of the army, to date from Oct. 15.

Majors Clifford S. Walton and John W. Fogler, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army, for duty pertaining to payments on muster-out of Pennsylvania troops, and will proceed, under his direction, to Philadelphia, and such other points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary to make such payments.

First Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, is assigned as Acting Commissary of Subsistence

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Spencer Put Up a Miserable Ride on Irish Reel.

BANASTAR WON ALL THE WAY

Sydney Paget's Martha II. Was Plunged On in the Ramapo Handicap, but the Mare Finished Last.

If perchance Irish Reel should win or run a good race to-day in either of the two races in which she is entered, the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association may call upon her owners, the Fleischmanns, and upon her jockey, Spencer, for an explanation as to the mare's performance yesterday in the Fordham Highweight. Irish Reel is as speedy as any mare that ever entered a seven-furlong race this year, and she was properly installed the favorite in the Fordham Handicap, but little by little the betting, which in many cases tells more of a horse's capabilities than anything the most expert horseman could tell by a glance, rose, and at the end she was a very poorly played second choice, while her former stable companion, George Keene, was pounded down from 5 to 2 to 7 to 5. The result justified the fluctuation in the betting, for George Keene won, and Irish Reel was beaten even for the place. She was apparently pounds better at the finish than her race showed, for when it seemed as if George Keene would be beaten by the outsider, Hilee, a two-year-old that made all the running, the mare had speed enough to come fast, and had looked as if she might win.

Hilee had cut out a stiff pace from the start, even in the rather sticky going, and it looked at one stage as if he would make a runaway race of it. But George Keene came after him and closed ground fast and began to wear him down, although it was not at all certain until the last sixteenth pole was reached that he would pass the leader. Spencer had not made a move on Irish Reel up to this point, but when he saw that George Keene was in danger his mount came fast and closed ground rapidly. By the time she reached Hilee, George Keene was in front, and Hilee still persisting, beat her a head for the place.

The Ramapo Handicap for three-year-olds brought out a field of five, of which Banastar was easily the best. This colt has shown a number of times that he is a first-class three-year-old, and although he was lightly supported he was the favorite for the race. For some reason Martha II., who is as inconsistent as any horse in training, was made an enemy of Price with Banastar, and enough money was bet on her to pay a Gubernatorial candidate's campaign expenses. She finished where she properly should have finished—absolutely last—and Banastar, after leading all the way, won by half a length from Handball. The latter ran a good race, but was pounds below Banastar's form.

M. F. Dwyer, who seldom wins a race nowadays, had a piece of fair luck, for within an hour after he bought Greatland for $2,600 the colt won a five-hundred-dollar purse for him. He bet on the colt, and won more than the price he paid for him.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since $600 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:31.

1—Ianquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Thrifty, 113 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 108, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3, 105, 10 to 1.....(James)

Uncle Louis, 105, 40 to 1, (Songer;) James Monroe, 110, 50 to 1, (Jones;) Sagedog, 110, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Midlight, 110, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Mount Washington, 110, 10 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling alowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—0:58¾.

1—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 100, 5 to 1 and to 9 to 5.....(Burns)
3—Tender, W. A. Chanler's br. f., 101, 7 to 5..(Maher)

Lepida, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Vioris, 92, 100 to 1, (J. Weber;) Extreme, 95, 40 to 1, (Lambley;) Ned Wickes, 100, 15 to 1, (Dean,) and Ninety Cents, 94, 6 to 1, (Clawson) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $15 each, and $25 additional to start, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Farandole-Blessing, 113 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..(Clawson)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 122, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 114, 7 to 1..(Spencer)

Bangle, 119, 5 to 1, (Burns,) and Martha II., 100, 5 to 2, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,800 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:31½.

1—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3 years, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 120 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
2—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., 2, 99, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 133, 2to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

White Frost, 131, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Bendoran, 122, 4 to 1, (Maher,) and Lady Marian, 90, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:09¾.

1—Meddlesome, Arthur White's br. c., by Meddler-Chinchoyzan, 94 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Lady Exile, F. V. Alexandre's b. f., 97, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Burns)
3—Neuberger, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 87, 20 to 1..(R. Lewis)

Ordeal, 103, 6 to 5, (O'Leary;) Tyran, 90, 15 to 1, (Michaels;) Imitation, 104, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Jr. Vaughn, 120, 1 to 1, (Moody;) Al Reeves, 89, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Auridale, 92, 30 to 1, (McGann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 12, at fifteen pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-La Cienega, 111 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Spencer)
2—Conard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 103, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Nearest, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 3, 95, 3 to 1..(Moody)

Hanwell, 111, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Double Quick, 111, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Filament, 103, 25 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Taric	110	Emmanora	107
Brass	110	Dennis C.	107
To and Fro	107	La Russe	107
Floraline	107	Diver	107
Fairy Hill	107	Stain	107

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. The Eclipse course.

Amorita	107	Effervescent	99
Golden Days	105	Leando	96
Glaze	103	Lamitz	95
Great Neck	100	Helen Thomas	84

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Irish Reel	140	Central Trust	119
Bowthomas	130	Nana H.	116
Warrenton	111	Blarneystone	111
Buela	127	Sensational	96
Handsel	125		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on the Withers course.

Sir Huon	115	Cormorant	105
Black Venus	112	Claroba	102
High Degree	112	Gaze	102
Diminutive	112	Helen Thomas	102
Monita	107		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Aigol	126	Warrenton	111
Peep o' Day	125	Handsel	107
Macy	123	Twinkler	98
Irish Reel	121	Endeavor	84
Sir Walter	118		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Charentus	101	Danforth	96
Shanon II.	101	Feat	95
Charley Rose	98	Decanter	94
Knight of the Garter	96	Flax Spinner	88

THE 122D AT CREEDMOOR.

Two Qualified as Sharpshooters, Many as Marksmen.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment of the New York National Guard went to Creedmoor yesterday and spent the day in rifle practice. The regiment marched from its armory, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, to the Long Island Ferry, and at Long Island City it was taken in a special train to Creedmoor. Nine companies were represented. Col. J. T. Camp was in command.

One hundred and twenty-four men qualified at the first range, and of those only seven fell on the two-hundred and three-hundred yard lines. A long-range target was opened, and Capt. M. E. Burnton of the field and staff and Private Robert L. Asten of Company E qualified as sharpshooters. Their scores are :

	700 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Burton	4 4 5 4 5—23	4 3 3 5 4—19	42
Private Asten	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 5 4 4 3—20	43

The scores of the marksmen are:

Field and Staff—Col. J. T. Camp, 17, 16—33; Capt. M. Burnton, 21, 20—41; Sergt. H. N. Haight, 17, 16—33; Sergt. W. A. Mahon, 18, 14—32; Sergt. J. H. Uhle, 17, 16—33.

Hospital Corps—Corp. E. L. Purdy, 21, 16—37; E. Reinhart, 15, 20—35; W. H. Fischer, 21, 15—36; W. H. Moest, 18, 18—36; F. Hirschberg, 16, 18—34.

Company A—Sergt. J. W. Bunt, 18, 14—32; A. A. Ausberg, 16, 15—31; F. J. Bricker, 15, 17—32; R. M. Brisach, 19, 13—32; J. W. Crawford, 16, 15—31; H. J. Fenn, 15, 15—30; H. Hoffman, 21, 12—33; W. F. Hoffman, 18, 15—33; R. Kenworthy, 17, 13—30; P. B. Lewis, 17, 16—33; T. McTiernan, 18, 16—34; J. F. Tracy, 21, 10—31; C. J. Turner, 15, 15—30.

Company B—W. H. Gray, 19, 13—32; C. A. Plumb, 16, 20—36; D. J. Singleton, 19, 11—30; S. B. Soto, 14, 15—29; Sergt. Stricker, 17, 14—31; C. W. Vastine, 15, 15—30.

Company D—Lieut. J. A. Bell, 17, 18—35; Lieut. R. G. Butter, 20, 13—33; Sergt. W. Wilson, 17, 13—30; Sergt. G. Gemmunder, 17, 13—30; Sergt. J. McElroy, 19, 15—34; C. M. Ford, 18, 12—30; Corp. A. C. Ford, 18, 13—31; J. Albers, 15, 18—33; M. A. Beadler, 16, 20—36; O. Earl, 17, 13—30; B. A. Fischer, 16, 16—32; B. Gilbert, 16, 14—30; G. Hoefler, 19, 17—36; G. H. Hearn, 17, 15—32; E. L. Knight, 18, 15—33; A. Loder, 16, 17—33; F. L. Mackay, 18, 12—30; G. P. McLean, 16, 18—34; G. Merritt, 17, 15—32; J. Read, 15, 15—30; J. Schoenberg, 17, 15—32; T. F. Stevens, 17, 13—30; E. A. Strobecker, 17, 16—33; W. H. Van Tassel, 20, 10—30; H. B. Warner, 18, 14—32; E. M. Willard, 18, 12—30; J. Wonnebacher, 16, 16—32.

Company E—Sergt. C. Schwabeland, 18, 14—32; Sergt. J. J. Macdonald, 20, 20—40; R. L. Asten, 15, 21—36; A. J. Bendix, 19, 16—35; C. A. Brewer, 17, 19—36; J. J. Crow, 18, 13—31; G. Dorr, 15, Jenkins, 17, 18—35; F. A. Onderdonk, 17, 16—33; S. R. Paul, 17, 13—30.

Company F—Capt. W. S. Bennett, 15, 18—33; Corp. A. Mitchell, 15, 17—32; Corp. H. C. Door, 16, 18—34; Sergt. H. Agnew, 18—33; E. Johnson, 15, 15—30; R. S. Levy, 15, 15—30; F. G. Ritchie, 18, 20—38; P. Ronohue, 16, 15—31; J. E. Thompson, 17, 16—33.

Company G—Corp. G. W. Horton, 21, 18—39; L. Bailly, 17, 14—31; D. D. Cornwall, 17, 15—32; W. B. Devoe, 17, 13—30; J. H. Madden, 17, 14—31; W. F. Palmer, 17, 18—35; G. F. Shumway, 18, 21—39; E. R. Stenecke, 19, 11—30.

Company H—Capt. S. M. Philips, 19, 20—39; Sergt. S. R. Tate, 15, 17—32; Sergt. H. H. Cypner, 20, 14—34; Corp. Corrigan, 19, 14—33; Corp. E. S. King, 16, 16—32; O. V. Babcock, 21, 17—38; C. Christianson, 16, 17—33; H. Christianson, 16, 14—30; F. J. Corley, 22, 16—38; J. A. Costalis, 17, 18—35; F. H. Duffy, 18, 13—31; J. A. Fountain, 15, 15—30; J. W. Judge, 17, 13—30; E. T. Kunst, 15, 16—31; G. W. Lamb, 22, 16—38; R. S. Lambert, 16, 14—30; C. A. Mauer, 16, 16—32; J. Morren, 17, 13—30; W. Moser, 20, 15—35; M. J. Nicholas, 17, 13—30; J. H. Space, 15, 16—31; F. J. Starr, 16, 18—34; F. E. Stripe, 18, 17—35; A. Tallman, 16, 15—31; M. W. Vandiden, 16, 16—32; W. S. Watson, 16, 17—33; W. R. Weaver, 20, 10—30; F. D. Wendell, 21, 24—45

Company I—H. A. Cunningham, 16, 15—31; J. H. Hanoel, 19, 15—34; R. Hutchinson, 21, 20—41.

Company K—H. D. Foster, 15, 17—32; J. L. Loois, 16, 17—33; J. W. Weinberg, 15, 15—30.

Golf at Hot Springs, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 20.—The second day's play in the Virginia Hot Springs golf tournament was as follows:

Class A.—Dr. Brant and Mr. Lynch—Mr. Lynch won by 4 up and 3 to play. Mr. Leech and Mr. O'Donohue—Mr. Leech won by 2 up. Mr. Stewart and F. Beech—Mr. Beech won by 3 up and 2 to play. Mr. Knapp and Mr. C. Moore—Mr. Moore won by 1 up and 6 to play.

Class A.—Semi-Finals—Mr. Lynch beat Mr. Leech, 6 up and 5 to play.

The finals will be played off to-morrow between Mr. Beech and Mr. Lynch.

A. H. Fenn and A. H. Findlay played an interesting match this morning. Fenn had held the record of 36 for the nine holes, and to-day he repeated his performance, yet he did not win a single hole. Findlay played a faultless game, and finished with the total of 33 for the nine holes. Findlay's score for the eighteen holes was 71; Fenn's, 79.

RACING AT SANDOWN PARK.

One Dead Heat, One Second, and Two Third Places for Tod Sloane.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—At the first day's racing of the Sandown Park Club Autumn meeting to-day, H. E. Beddington's four-year-old chestnut colt Bucksfoot, by Gallaird, out of Windsor, won the Hermitage Plate. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Bayard II., ridden by Tod Sloane, finished third. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the winne to be sold by auction; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns out of the race; distance, one mile. Nine horses ran, and the betting was 5 to 1 against Bayard II.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Myakka, ridden by Tod Sloane, and D. J. Jardine's Heart's Ease colt ran a dead heat in "the twentieth year" of the Great Sapling Plate. T. R. Dewar's Fifeshire was third. This event is of 1,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 1 sovereign each, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns and the third 50 sovereigns out of the plate; for two-year-olds. Eleven horses ran over the course; distance, five furlongs. The betting was 11 to 8 against Myakka.

The Orleans Nursery Handicap was won by J. A. Miller's bay filly Patching, by Kendal, out of Luck Ashton. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Boomer, by Sensation, out of Equality, ridden by Tod Sloane, was unplaced in a field of sixteen horses. This race is of 500 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the race; entrance, 5 sovereigns each; distance, 5 furlongs. The betting was 5 to 1 against Boomer.

The Malden Handicap was won by Lord Scarborough's four-year-old bay filly Wild Rag. Gallaird finished second, and E. Foster's bay colt Mortlake, ridden by Tod Sloane, the favorite in this race, was third. There were eighteen starters, and the betting was 5 to 2 against Mortlake. The Malden Handicap is of 150 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns out of the race; for three-year-olds and upward; the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns; distance, one mile.

Mr. Maguire's five-year-old bay gelding Flassier won the Temple Handicap. D. Seymour's three-year-old bay filly Rosey O'Moe, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second. This race is of 300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the race; entrance, 3 sovereigns each. There were fourteen horses in the race, and the course was five furlongs. The betting was 8 to 1 against Rorey O'Moe.

HIGH-CLASS TWO-YEAR-OLDS SOLD.

Some of Col. Pepper's Horses Fetch Good Prices at Auction.

Col. Pepper's two-year-olds, Kentucky Colonel, Black Venus, King Barleycorn, and Satin Slipper, were the main attractions at the sale of horses in training held yesterday in the sales paddock at Morris Park. It is a long time since four such high-class two-year-olds were sold out of one stable, and the crowd of turfmen present was a large one. Besides Col. Pepper's horses there were a number of others, the property of various owners, and all of them sold well.

Kentucky Colonel was the first offered, and the bidding for him was sharp between Sydney Paget, R. W. Walden, and an agent of the Fleischmanns. Mr. Walden finally secured him for A. H. & D. H. Morris for $10,000. Black Venus was purchased by Sydney Paget for $7,500, and M. F. Dwyer secured Satin Slipper for $4,100.

Details of the sale, with the breeding of the horses sold, the prices they brought, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Kentucky Colonel, b. c., 2 years, by Kantaka-Nocturn, by Falsetto; A. H. & D. H. Morris	$10,000
Black Venus, blk. f., 2, by Kantaka-Queenie, by Himyar; Sydney Paget	7,500
King Barleycorn, ch. c., 2, by Kantaka-Nattie, by Frederick the Great; Edward Heffner	3,700
Satin Slipper, b. f., 2, by Kingston-Lady Stylites, by Stylites; M. F. Dwer.	4,100
Ned Wickes, b. c., 2, by Kantaka or Perblaine-Genevieve, by Stonehenge, J. McCafferty	800
Greatland, ch. c., 2, by Blue Eyes-Missive; M. F. Dwyer	2,600
Rhinelander, b. c., 2, by Bramble-Mary C.; J. W. Rogers	3,800
Sailor King, ch. c., 3, by Fonso-Ocean Queen; J. J. McCafferty	4,600
Kinniklinic, br. h., 4, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet; T. J. Healey	3,000
Chestnut colt, by Belvidere-Virgie D., by Virgil; W. L. Powers	750
Domitor, ch. c., 4, by Inspector B.-Rosa Bucklin; J. P. Dawes	600
Laurel Leaf, br. c., 3, by Laureate-Marguerite; F. Simmons	100
Bannock, ch. c., 4, by Turco-Sister Louise; M. Hughes	1,650
Effervescent, b. f., 2, by Islington-Mollie; George Prince	2,100
Easter Card, b. c., by Candlemas-My Own; W. Smith	800
Camotop, br. c., 2, by Potomac-Lavina Belle; W. L. Powers	500

New York University Defeated.

Stevens Institute defeated the New York University in a game of football yesterday afternoon by a score of 40 to 0. The latter team played with only five regular men. Touchdowns were made by Scannell, Botchford, Gibson, Allen 2, and Appleton 2.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:17	Sun sets...5:12	Moon sets..10:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:57	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:01	H. Gate....1:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (via Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Sept. 23; Sydney, Sept. 26; Auckland, Oct. 1, and Honolulu, Oct. 12, which arr. at San Francisco, per steamer Mariposa, and the mails from China and Japan, which are at Vancouver, are due to arr. in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 21.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Algoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Alianca, Colon, Oct. 14.
Belgland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Johannesberger, Hamburg, Oct. 7.
Kurrachee, Shields, Oct. 6.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Weineland, Shields, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 16.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

Vega, Azores, Oct. 11.
La Normandie, Havre, Oct. 15.
Cuflc, Liverpool, Oct. 13.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 13.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 20.

SS Banes, (Nor.,) Trenstad, Port Antonio, &c., Oct. 13, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Brownless, Liverpool Oct. 7, in ballast to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Christophersen, Hiogo, &c., July 14, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Amsterdam Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Prelle, Dantzic, &c., Sept. 28, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M. 19th.

SS Sikh, (Br.,) Rowley, Yokohama, &c., July 27, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Stettin, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Helene Rickmers, (Ger.,) Rebbolmunde, Stettin, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Allsawald, (Br.,) Brown, Shields Oct. 15, in ballast to J. J. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Westhall, (Br.,) Morgan, Shields Oct. 7, South of Highlands at 4:25 P. M. Ordered to Norfolk and proceeded.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Liverpool Sept. 30, to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 7:10 A. M., where ordered to Philadelphia and proceeded.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 20, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Dede, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Santos, &c.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Redney, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS New Orleans, for New Orleans.
SS Colorado, for Galveston.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Excelsior, for Sabine Pass.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Amrum, (Ger.,) for Havana.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Strathleven, (Br.,) for London.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Tampico, &c.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK—KILL VON KULL—WRECK MARKED BY LANTERN.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a white lantern light, suspended from her forerigging, has been placed to mark the wreck of the schooner Emily Baxter, loaded with brick, sunk in Kill Von Kull about 1,000 feet near the entrance to Newark Bay. The hull of the vessel is submerged in 12 feet at man low water, with her two masts and bowsprit visible. The magnetic bearings from the wreck are: Bergen Point Lighthouse, N. E. by E. ¾ E.; South Point of Shooters Island, W. N. W.

FORT CARROLL LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth-order fixed white light heretofore shown from th tower on the westerly salient of Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, has been discontinued, owing to the removal of the tower rendered necessary by the improvements in progress at the fort by the Engineer Department. Until the re-establishment of the fifth-order light (notice of which will be given) a fixed white lens lantrn light will be shown from a point on the parapet of the fort in front of the former position of the discontinued light. The fog bell will also be placed on the parapet of the fort and will be rung by hand during thick or foggy wather, at intervals of about 10 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 108, No. 564, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 23 and 28.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 1, 1898, Light Vessel No. 66 will be replaced on her station about 14½ miles S. W. by W. from Asia Rip, Pheips Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No changes have been made in Light Vessel No. 66 as to characteristics of lights or general appearance, but the fog signal has been changed to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 119, and Bulletin No. 89, Par. 7.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 38, No. 141, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 79.

Miscellaneous.

SS Helene Rickmers, which arr. here yesterday, reports the Nantucket Lightship out of position; supplied longitude at request of keeper, lat. 40.39, lon. 70.10.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The fore end of the SS Milwaukee, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Shields for New Orleans, left where the vessel ran ashore at Porter Roll, Scotland, as previously reported, has disappeared.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Strathnairn, (Br.,) Capt. Cuming, sld. from Dunkirk for New York Oct. 18.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 4:20 P. M. to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Messina Oct. 10.

SS Angola, (Br.,) Capt. Caruthers, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Portia, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, from St. John's, N. F., for New York, sld. from Sydney, Nobska to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Oct. 17.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinlan, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Oct. 17.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Capt. Frost, from Patras, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, sld. from Montevideo for New York Oct. 18.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Oct. 18.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York via ——.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Masconome, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Swansea for New York or Baltimore yesterday.

SS Queen Spencer, (Br.,) Capt. Brian, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa for New York, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, sld. from London for New York, to-day.

SS Queen Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. McNair, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

MANUFACTURING RETAILERS.

Will offer Friday and Saturday

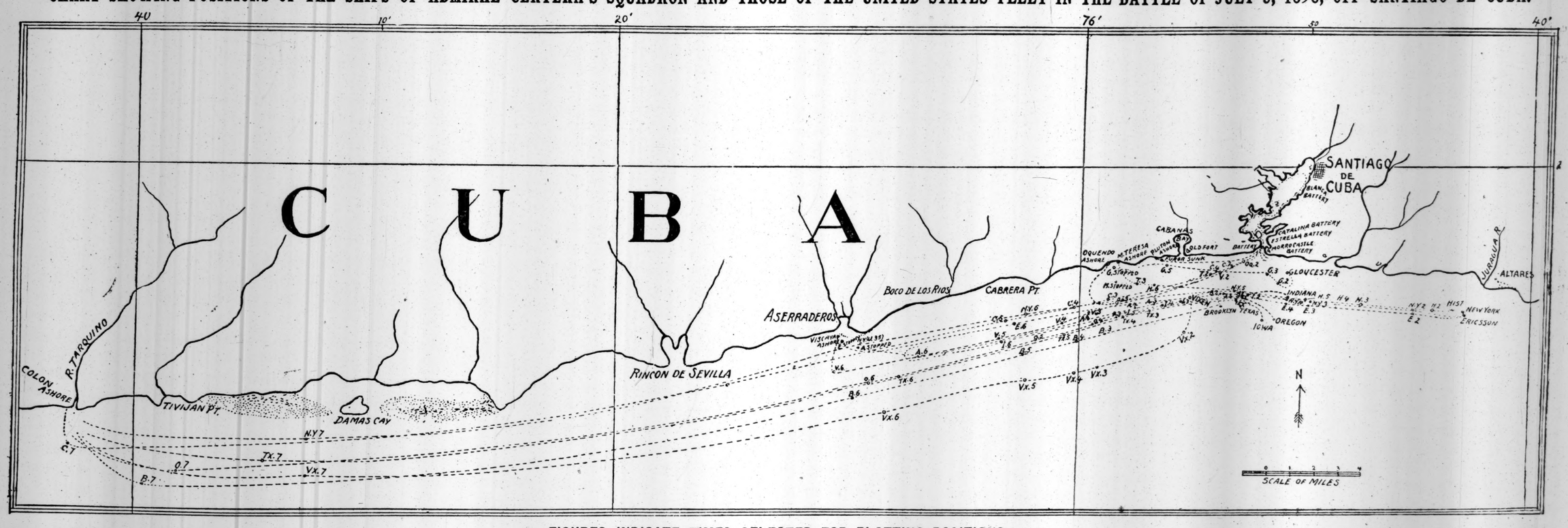
Ready to wear Tailored Suits, suitable for young Ladies (32, 34 and 36) or Misses (14, 16 and 18 years), in the new Fall fabrics, latest styles (retail value $20) $12.50

Top Coats for Misses and young Ladies, of Kerseys and Rough Materials, silk lined (retail value $12) $8.75

Direct from Our Workroom.

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

CHART SHOWING POSITIONS OF THE SHIPS OF ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SQUADRON AND THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE BATTLE OF JULY 3, 1898, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



FIGURES INDICATE TIMES SELECTED FOR PLOTTING POSITIONS.

Abbreviations Used: United States Ships—N. Y. for New York, B. for Brooklyn, Tx. for Texas, A. for Iowa, I. for Indiana, O. for Oregon, G. for Gloucester, Vx. for Vixen, H. for Hist, and E. for Ericsson. Spanish Ships—T. for Teresa, V. for Vizcaya, C. for Colon, Oq. for Oquendo, P. for Pluton, and F. for Furor.

The report of the Wainwright board, convened for the purpose of determining the positions and courses of the ships engaged in the action at Santiago July 3, was made public yesterday as follows:

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.,
Oct. 8, 1898.

Sir: 1. In obedience to your order of Sept. 2, 1898, appointing us a board to plot the positions of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron and those of the United States fleet in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba, we have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied by a chart showing the positions of the ships at seven different times.

2. These times, as taken by the United States ships engaged, with the incidents noted, are as follows:

No. 1, 9:35

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1898.

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency.
Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferrybouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. LOW AND HIS BURDEN.

Political oratory is often awkward and tactless. Being for the most part either impromptu or rather hastily thought out, the speeches of the campaigners rarely command the approval of the judicious either in form or matter. But we presume no orator in this campaign will regale his audience with an anecdote so inept and ill-chosen for its purpose as the little story President SETH LOW put into his Brooklyn speech on Wednesday evening. He was speaking of bosses, and attempted to skate over that, for him, very thin ice with the easy nonchalance he had observed in Mr. CHOATE at Carnegie Hall. That was a mistake to begin with, for Mr. CHOATE does not ask his audience to take him seriously in politics, while Mr. LOW, though he often strives for the lighter effects, strives often in vain, and rarely succeeds in making his audience take him for anything but a very serious man. When, therefore, adopting Mr. CHOATE'S phrase, he spoke of "the presiding genius of the Republican Party," meaning Mr. PLATT, the man he denounced through the five boroughs last Fall as a very bad boss, some of those who heard him must have thought he had purchased the privilege of speaking in support of Mr. PLATT'S ticket at the cost of some part of his reputation for political consistency and of his self-respect. It was in an attempt to show how much better and easier it was to support PLATT than to support CROKER that he introduced his anecdote, which we reproduce:

"Now, you may think there is very little difference, but I think I can point out to you that there is a fundamental difference by an anecdote that will carry its own point. A man in Hungary not long ago was seen by his neighbors being carried off through the air by the devil. Naturally, they sympathized with him in his plight and were a good deal surprised when he said to them, 'Well, it might be worse.' 'Why?' they said, 'what could be worse than to be carried off by the devil?' 'Why,' he said, 'the devil might make me carry him.' [Laughter and applause.] Now, that I concede to be precisely what the presiding genius of the Democratic Party is doing—the devil-dancing of the people of the State of New York."

Pity rather than laughter would have been the appropriate emotion for Mr. Low's audience as he described his own position with such unconscious but cruel severity. He is carrying his devil ostentatiously in the sight of all men. He apologizes for him, he dwells upon his points of superiority over the Democratic boss. Of all the denunciations of PLATT that furnished enlivening matter for his speeches last Fall not a word or a syllable remains. He speaks from the same platform with Gen. TRACY, who ran for Mayor solely for the purpose of beating him. The Citizens' Union campaign, with all its stern seriousness of purpose, is only a merry jest, a subject for a good joke or two. In truth, President Low carries his devil as though he liked the load.

There is no other man of either party who occupies so marked and peculiar a relation toward the boss. It is no secret that in August of last year Mr. Low was exceedingly anxious to secure Mr. PLATT'S indorsement of his candidacy for Mayor. He was at one time ready to go to lengths with PLATT that men wiser than he in politics instantly saw would be ruinous to his campaign. When that danger was averted and the canvass was started on lines that led to the magnificent demonstration of independence in politics through which he received 150,000 votes, Mr. Low was able to see in Mr. PLATT'S bosship a great public peril. The peril remains, PLATT is quite unchanged, but Mr. Low has undergone an amazing change. The devil who now bestrides his willing back will never be any heavier or harder to carry than this year. His own very considerable weight is augmented by the sins and scandals of the Black administration, which those who train in that company are required to condone. CROKER is a pretty tough old boss, but the portentous array of evil designs with which he is credited by political opponents must this year be compared with the solid certainty of the deviltries that have been wrought in the public business by the tools of PLATT. When we see President Low set out with such a load we must conclude that he has made up his mind to bear it permanently.

Upon Mr. Low as a regular Republican, supporting the regular candidate of his party, there need be no criticism uttered. But Mr. Low's present course destroys almost totally the influence in the cause of non-partisan city government which he acquired and created in the Citizens' Union campaign last year. An attempt to run him for Mayor again upon a Citizens' Union platform would be a farce from the beginning.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AFRICA.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, for a peaceful British 'Squire, has a strange alacrity in bellicose speech-making. It was he who set all England shivering, while the British demand for the open door in China was still pressed, by uttering the word "war." Lord SALISBURY was compelled, not indeed to disavow Sir MICHAEL, but to deaden the effect of his explosion as much as possible, before he could make it plain that England was not in fact prepared to go the length of war to prevent the partition of the Chinese Empire. Now it is again Sir MICHAEL, in his capacity of the "awful child" of the British Cabinet, who has gone a verbal step or two further than any other of the leaders either of the Ministry or of the Opposition. He again used the obnoxious word, saying that "there were greater evils than war" and saying also that "England had put her foot down."

This is not what we should regard as violent language to be used on the stump by a member of the President's Cabinet, but it does undoubtedly excite emotion in England. It is needless to say that Sir MICHAEL says no more than all his colleagues mean or than the whole British Nation means. The promises of support to the Government given on behalf of the Liberals by Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. ASQUITH are really of more significance than the remarks which have made so much more commotion both in England and France. Whether British opinion is really made up as to the opening of the continuous route "from the Cape to Cairo," it is certainly not prepared to see any point upon that route occupied by any other power. The advance of the Anglo-Egyptian force has been very slow, very toilsome, and very costly. To demand that a party of French explorers, by planting themselves across its route and just in front of it, and there camping out, shall be allowed to claim possession in the name of France is to demand that all this work shall be nullified. Upon the face of it such a claim is quite fantastic.

The London Times is entirely justified in saying: "The more we learn of the plight in which Major MARCHAND was discovered by the Sirdar, the more ludicrous does the effort become to attach political significance to his doings." In the first place, it seems clear that the soldiers of the Khalifa would have annihilated the French party. In the second place, it appears that the detachment sent out by the Sirdar found the explorers in a pitiable condition, and that the French claimants have been living upon English charity. In the third place, Major MARCHAND cannot send to Paris the report upon which the French claim must be based except by the courtesy and indeed the active assistance of the adverse party. There is no alternative to dispatching it by the river to Cairo, every mile of the way being held by the British, except sending it back 1,500 miles over the route by which MARCHAND came to the nearest French possession. Now that the tribesmen are relieved from resisting the British advance, it seems that there would be no chance whatever of a messenger sent over that route surviving to perform his mission.

It is inconceivable that the sober and controlling part of the French people can have any real intention of pressing so unfounded a claim by arms. It is true that the tone of the Parisian yellow journals seems to be for war. The Municipal Council of Paris has even named a street "Fashoda" by a unanimous vote, by way of giving to the arrival of MARCHAND at a point where he is safe under British protection the air of a French conquest. But these vaporings can scarcely affect the conduct of the French Government. What is likely to affect that conduct, and to secure the peace, is the disavowal by the Russian Government of any interest in the French claim and the Russian advice to France to withdraw that claim.

MR. TRACY'S APOLOGY FOR ALGER.

In a sense it was a generous thing for ex-Secretary of the Navy TRACY to come to the defense of the present Administration in the difficulties with which the actual Secretary of War has involved it. Remembering, as those will who are not very dull, that the situation was practically reversed under President HARRISON, and that Mr. TRACY gave to that Administration about all the prestige that it managed to accumulate, it will be seen that Mr. TRACY'S service as an apologist is the best that could be offered. Nor does his long practice at the bar make him any less adapted for this task.

He undoubtedly did as well as he could, but he did not do very well. The line he chose is that which Mr. ALGER had already selected; he sought to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the Secretary of War, and from those of the President who is trying to carry the Secretary. He made a very striking, and, on the whole, a fair statement of the curious limitations placed by law on the head of the War Department, which are not placed on the head of the Navy Department. He pointed out that the Secretary cannot remove the head of a bureau unless by court-martial, and that is perfectly true. Stating that the "only chief of bureau that President MCKINLEY has appointed is the Adjutant General," he charged the presence of the others in effect on the previous Administration.

Mr. TRACY is wholly mistaken in his facts. Adjt. Gen. CORBIN is not the "only" appointee of Mr. MCKINLEY. Quartermaster Gen. LUDINGTON and Commissary Gen. EAGAN were also appointed by the President. It is in their departments that the greatest number and the worst sort of abuses are complained of. With the exception of the Surgeon General, who is actively engaged in trying to hold his associates—especially the Quartermaster General—responsible for much of the trouble in his department, the officers actually selected by Mr. ALGER and President MCKINLEY are those on whom the terrible accountability for mismanagement in the late war rests most heavily.

Mr. TRACY seeks also to relieve the Secretary and President by throwing the blame on the officers in command. But this is a singular blunder for so experienced an advocate. Indeed, one is tempted to think it is not so much a blunder as an act of desperation, for in this direction the power of the Secretary and President is absolute. They select the Generals, direct them, retain them at discretion, and change them at will. If any General in the field or camp has been inefficient, the Secretary and President are immediately responsible for not relieving him. If Mr. TRACY thinks want of power in the bureaus is an excuse for the Secretary, then the possession of entire power over the Generals leaves the Secretary without any excuse whatever.

Let us take a single instance. Whatever may be the military merits of Gen. SHAFTER, it is not denied that the worst suffering and the greatest loss of life from disease occurred in Santiago under his command. It is generally believed by competent observers on the spot that much of these would have been avoided by an energetic, capable General, and Mr. TRACY pleads that so far as they were avoidable it was primarily the fault of the General that they occurred. Now two facts are known as to Gen. SHAFTER. One is that Mr. ALGER constantly urged his promotion as long ago as under the Administration of Mr. HARRISON. He was even then known as "ALGER'S man." The then Secretary and President were not persuaded of his fitness. The second fact is that so soon as Mr. ALGER became the head of the War Department SHAFTER was selected for the most important task the army had to perform, a task which it was generally expected by those best able to judge of the question of relative capacity would be assigned either to Gen. MILES or Gen. MERRITT. Surely Mr. ALGER must be held responsible here, as he must in the cases of the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General. And the responsibility of the President is equal to that of Mr. ALGER.

A very large part of the abuses in the War Department are due to appointments made by partisan or personal favor. Last Winter before the war was expected, the United States Senate requested each head of department to say what places he would wish exempted from the civil service rules, which would make partisan and personal appointments possible. The Secretary of the Navy—whose administration has been so admirable—answered that he wished for no exemptions whatever. The Secretary of War asked for the exemption of places covering some 5,000 appointments. Mr. TRACY may find in these facts some explanation of the contrast in the work of the two departments.

FRANCE AND ABYSSYNIA.

Of course, everybody knows now that the African exploration trips undertaken by Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS in the Summers of 1897 and 1898 were simply to place the tricolor in the Valley of the Upper Nile and carve out for France an equatorial empire at the head of which HENRI would naturally find himself. Incidentally the hearts of Frenchmen would be so warmed to the gentleman who performed all this that they would melt before the beaming rays of the rhetoric of his cousin, the pretender. In order to effect this worthy consummation, Prince HENRI needed the aid of MENELEK of Abyssinia. The Prince and dusky Emperor met at Shoa in 1897; they exchanged compliments, and HENRI, who thought he saw how the land lay, began to malign the Italians, whom the Abyssinians had recently defeated. For this he was wounded in a duel some months later by the Count of TURIN.

His ardor was not dampened, however, and he returned to Paris confident that MENELEK would aid his ambitious enterprises. But he reckoned without the cunning of the crafty Negus—or British influence. Everybody remembers the elaborate preparations indulged in last Spring in fitting out the second expedition. The French Government was so much pleased that it allowed HENRI the use of a few companies of Senegalese infantry—to be maintained at the explorer's expense. As a sort of "side line" the Prince carried some samples of French rifles, machine guns, and light artillery. The Prince returned to Paris in July with the promise not only of Abyssinian aid but that the Negus would purchase French war material. It now seems that HENRI was tricked all around. The Negus did not send the promised aid to MARCHAND, and he now refuses to purchase French munitions. He keeps the samples, however. Meanwhile it is developing in the French mind that the Prince is about as bad a business agent as he is an explorer.

The situation in Pennsylvania is becoming extremely serious in the opinion of the Republican leaders. Some of them do not hesitate to say in private that the election of Dr. SWALLOW is probable. In their distress some of them are crying out to Mr. MCKINLEY to make a pause in their State and see if he cannot avert the impending disaster. But if Dr. SWALLOW is elected it will be because of the people's indignation against QUAY. What can Mr. MCKINLEY say to assuage or divert that? He has "recognized" Senator QUAY in every way known to politics. He has intrusted to him the appointments in the Federal service in Pennsylvania. He has permitted men appointed for QUAY to violate his own orders as to the conduct of the service with entire impunity. By an electioneering visit to Pennsylvania Mr. MCKINLEY might take a share in the just odium incurred by QUAY; he could not relieve the Senator of the least particle of it.

The declarations of Col. ROOSEVELT in regard to what he will do with the men whom he finds involved in the canal frauds would have more effect if he had not taken Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF as his constant companion in his speechmaking. It mars the effect when the Colonel says he will punish fraud "if" there is any and Mr. WOODRUFF is immediately introduced to say that there is none.

The President's tour in the West assumes more and more the aspect of "swinging around the circle"—that is to say, of a political mission. It is a distinct enough acknowledgment that the Republican Party is in trouble and needs all the help it can get. But it is not true that the explanation is "apathy." It is antipathy—antipathy to that prostitution of the public interest to personal politics of which the present phase has come to be called Algerism. So long as the President tries to carry ALGER, so long both he and the party will be overweighted. His present effort to extricate himself from the consequences of his own acts recalls an anecdote which he seems to have imperfectly remembered, the anecdote of the naughty boys who were overtaken by a moral and religious rainsquall while sailing on Sunday, and vainly endeavored to recall either a prayer or hymn, upon the ground that "something must be done." The President feels that something must be done, but he forgets the last of the propitiatory propositions for some religious observance: It was to "take up a collection." To stay in Washington and circulate the campaign hat is more to his purpose than to stump the country for ALGER and Algerism.

An astute "high official" in the State Department has discovered the need of "bright young men well versed in the Spanish language as well as English, to assist in the execution of the policy of our Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere." He thinks our "leading educational institutions" ought to "take this want into consideration." The Government of the United States has for at least two generations needed men who could speak Spanish or French or German or Italian or Portuguese, and even Oriental languages, for the various Consular positions in its service. It could have had them at any time, and had its pick of a large number of them, if it had made the rule that the best-fitted men would be chosen and would be retained and promoted solely on their merits. It has not only neglected to take such men, but has generally refused even to consider them, and when it has got them by accident it has rarely kept them. It has preferred to treat its own offices not as a trust but as party plunder, and in this matter Mr. MCKINLEY has shown very little advance over his predecessors. Unless that system is abandoned and a rational, decent, businesslike system adopted, we shall annex along with our outlying possessions an amount of trouble and disgrace that will not be any easier to bear because richly deserved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—American newspapers have been known before now to use some diligence in proving that the "great story" published by a hated rival in the competition for readers and advertisements could be reduced to proportions more or less nearly microscopic by the elimination of its inaccuracies; but we do not remember any case on this side of the water in which half as much trouble has been taken, half as much expense incurred, or half as much space used in the accomplishment of this pious task as The London Chronicle has taken, incurred, and used for the purpose of demonstrating that M. LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT is something of a humbug. If Sir GEORGE NEWNES, in one of whose publications the man's tale of adventures in Australia was printed, were not a dangerously successful invader of London's journalistic field, it is altogether probable that DE ROUGEMONT'S narrative would have been classed as "interesting, if true," and then relegated to the tender mercies of such "Old Subscribers" as cared to express their doubts or beliefs. In the circumstances, however, the troubled editors of other papers were moved to vigorous action, and The Chronicle simply devoted itself and all its resources for weeks to showing that Sir GEORGE NEWNES has been taken in by an able but rather vulgar liar. This, after investigations that covered several continents and many years, it has succeeded in doing. At all events, it presents what seems like indubitable evidence that—DE ROUGEMONT lived three or four years instead of thirty among the "black fellows" of Northern Australia! Incidentally, it proves that his real name is HENRI LOUIS GRIN; that he is Swiss by birth, not French; that until about 1874 he was alternately a courier and a footman, serving among others—and serving well, apparently—FANNY KEMBLE and a London banker; that he then turned his hand to pearl fishing, and prospered therein until 1875 or 1876, when his sloop was wrecked on the Australian Coast; that he lived among the savages until about 1880, and that since then he has lived in Sydney with a wife and children, for whom he did not provide too well. Most of this is entirely irrelevant to the only important matter in controversy—which was whether the man did or did not have unusual opportunities for studying the "black fellows." And that, after all its pains, The Chronicle is forced to answer affirmatively!

—Desperate as is the state of Turkish finances the Sultan has not hesitated to give the Kaiser a welcome that harmonizes with all the old legends of Oriental magnificence, and the money which he has spent on presents for his guests and in getting up military and naval displays to impress and amuse them amounts to an enormous sum—according to an apparently well-informed correspondent to not less than 500,000 or 600,000 pounds Turkish, which are worth 18 instead of 20 shillings. To obtain the requisite funds recourse was had to all sorts of means. A typical expendient of the Commissioners who arranged for the reception of the imperial visitors was the seizure of £90,000 that had been laid aside by the Ministry of Finance to be paid to the Ottoman Steamship Administration for the transport of troops and material during the war with Greece last year. Reference has been made in the cable dispatches to a "priceless-diadem" presented to the Empress by the gallant instigator of wholesale assassination, and the imperial factories at Heréké have been busy for months making magnificent carpets and embroideries to be distributed among the ladies in the Kaiser's party. For all the men it jeweled orders were provided in generous numbers, and, of course, it has been necessary to pay huge sums for festivities of many kinds. Meanwhile the Turkish officials, high and low, must go without their salaries, and it is said that several of them had to be arrested to silence their complaints.

—Kansas has a Board of Agriculture, the board has for Secretary Mr. F. D. COBURN, and Mr. COBURN has boundless enthusiasm and an eloquence limited only by the covers of unabridged dictionaries. From this concatenation of circumstances there has proceeded a series of reports on the resources and achievements of Kansas that are quite unlike those issued by the Agricultural Department of any other State. The latest volume deals with pigs, and it is a worthy successor to those which enumerated the merits of Kansas steers and of Kansas hens. As a statistician, Mr. COBURN is only as other men are. His strong point is the construction of prefaces. Who but he would have thought to introduce his proofs that Kansas pigs are more numerous, more portly, and more virtuous than other pigs with the statement that "high-class swine are unknown and impossible among low-class people"? The object of that is evidently to reconcile the taxpaying farmer to the cost of Mr. COBURN'S books. Here is another pretty bit: "From the repulsive and proscribed nuisance of antiquity, tolerated but despised, under the ban of many religions, descended through the savage, predatory hordes of old-world forests and jungles, the hog has become not only amenable to civilization, but, under the mollifying influence of Indian corn and surroundings salubrious and peaceful, he is in America a debt payer, a mortgage remover, a promoter of progress, and a buttress of prosperity." The report contains many portraits of eminent pigs. We may be mistaken, but we believe that pigs with as square corners as these could only be produced by putting piglings in strong oblong boxes and then feeding them until they filled the box and took its shape. And that must be painful to the pigs.

—If Cuba were to lose all of her Spanish inhabitants it would undoubtedly be unfortunate for the island. The average official sent out from Spain to exploit, and incidentally to rule, a colony is a person neither estimable nor admirable, and all the world is now aware of the expedients to which Spanish military men resort when dealing with rebels, but these are facts that reveal more in regard to Spanish customs than in regard to the character of individual Spaniards engaged in commerce or agriculture. The latter have many good points. They are industrious, frugal, and temperate, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not both enjoy and support good government as soon as they had a chance to see what it was. Therefore it is distinctly good news to hear that 4,500 Spanish officers and soldiers have already announced the intention of leaving the army and settling permanently in the island, and that this number will probably be swelled to 15,000 before the evacuation proceedings are over. The Spaniard with an interest in Cuba, as distinguished from an interest in the Cubans, loses his Peninsular characteristics almost instantly and becomes an indistinguishable unit in the general population. Now Cuba needs inhabitants, especially white inhabitants, and these soldiers turned civilians will be as good citizens as any in the island. The great majority of them fought only under compulsion, and will be glad to resume the habits of peace.

Appreciates the Saturday Review.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For nearly a year I have been an interested and profited reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It has made that day notable and one to be anticipated with pleasure. When I read recently that the daily NEW YORK TIMES would be reduced to one cent I was worried lest the Saturday supplement should be discontinued. Yet such is the progress of the times (and TIMES) that I have to-day received in exchange for the smallest fractional part of our currency not only one of the cleanest and best daily papers in the United States, but, in addition, the most noteworthy and interesting weekly literary review published in this country.

So far, also, is it from being padded or thinned in consequence that there is a genuine embarrassment of riches. Usually I have little difficulty in making clippings for scrapbook purposes, but in this issue of Oct. 15, 1898, I cannot paste into my book the clipping of Poor Richard's wisdom because on the other side is the interesting letter from Percie Vial on "How Longfellow Wrote Some of his Poems." In fact, I begin to think I shall have to solve this problem by keeping complete files instead of clippings. It is impossible to winnow where there is no chaff! I am sure I voice the sentiment of thousands when I say "Good luck to THE SATURDAY REVIEW! May it live long and prosper!"

CHARLES ALLAN AUSTIN.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

ROOSEVELT AND QUAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hornblower not inaccurately describes the position of the two captives whom the machines have placed at the head of their respective tickets as follows: "It is true that both candidates owe their nomination to the will of the bosses. The principal outward difference is that the Republican candidate wanted the nomination and practically asked the boss for it, while the Democratic candidate did not want the nomination and had it forced upon him by the bosses."

In other words, both these estimable and independent gentlemen tendered their hands for the machine manacles; the one, with a smile of confidence in his own power to break the chains hereafter, the other with a wry face at the loss of a judicial berth in which he expected another sweet repose of fourteen years. How far either is likely to break from the control of his master has been shown by the one in his expression of great regret that he cannot go to Pennsylvania to give his voice and the influence of his military prestige to cover the iniquities of Boss QUAY, (see Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 17, 1898:) the other, a former Supreme Court Justice, by remaining dumb under the insolent and domineering declaration made by his boss that Supreme Court Justices accepting his nomination must be subservient to the demands of Tammany Hall.

Is Mr. Hornblower satisfied with this sorry choice? Is he one of those who, to use his own words: "Have strong convictions as to their attitude" in the premises, or is he one of those who stand between the degrading alternatives "wavering and uncertain"? Cannot Mr. Hornblower make an effort to practice his own teachings and emphasize by his conduct in this emergency the condemnation of "the idea that one must vote wrong in one election to prevent somebody else from voting wrong in another election"?

His present attitude is, in the words of Macbeth, "A sorry sight"!

PAUL FULLER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 17, 1898:

Chairman John P. Elkin of the Republican State Committee wrote to Col. Roosevelt, inviting him to speak at a mass meeting held at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening last. In his letter in reply Col. Roosevelt said: "I thank you most heartily. I wish I could come, but my committee positively refused to let me leave the State. Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

So great was the demand to hear the Colonel that Chairman Elkin asked Senator Quay to exert his influence to get him here, notwithstanding this letter. Senator Quay accordingly wired him, and to this he got the following reply: "Oyster Bay, Oct. 14, 1898.—Senator M. S. Quay, Republican Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.: Very sorry. Absolutely impossible to go out of the State. Theodore Roosevelt."

"Under these circumstances," said Chairman Elkin last evening, "we could not expect Col. Roosevelt to be with us. We have reason to know, however, how great is his interest in the cause of Republicanism in the present crisis."

THE STATE CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an out-and-out Indianapolis Democrat, I can understand why men like Edward M. Shepard have become disgusted with the shilly-shally financial management of the McKinley Administration, even to the extent of voting for Mr. Van Wyck, were the National finances the main issue in the ensuing Gubernatorial election. But "National finance," so far as the Governorship is concerned, is not in issue, Mr. Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding.

I wish to say, however, that both Mr. Shepard and THE NEW YORK TIMES will have a difficult task in compelling general belief in the honest intent of the Syracuse Convention in "saying nothing" of the Chicago platform.

Throughout the State the candidates who have been nominated are almost to a man those who ardently supported that monstrosity, and Mr. Hill, who was the only sound-money man among the leaders of the Syracuse Convention, was practically turned down.

While, as I have said, sound money is not the issue, it is customary for a State Convention to make it known to the people how the party stands in regard to National finance, and "saying nothing" means anything that one chooses, were the intent not so palpable and the nominations so generally of those who are still advocates of the Chicago platform.

But the vital issue is good State government. That being the case, every voter who knows what good government is, and who is desirous of it, is now considering for which candidate to vote in order to secure the nearest approach to it.

Mr. Augustus Van Wyck is known in a small part of the State as a man of excellent character and an upright and just Judge. He is known throughout the State as the brother of Mayor Van Wyck and the candidate of the Democratic Party, made so by the will of one man—Mr. Richard Croker.

In Mr. Van Wyck's recent address made in Brooklyn, while he states the case truthfully and forcibly in regard to the maladministration of Gov. Black, he makes it plainly understood that he does not purpose to restore the "starch" that Gov. Black took out of the civil service; nor can that be expected, because the manager who nominated him has no use whatever for civil service reform. Indeed, it would be the destruction of Tammany, which, he has recently said, he purposes to manage until death. This being his intention, he was more than ordinarily careful to preserve his organization when he selected his candidate for the Governship.

Second on the ticket with Mr. Van Wyck is Mr. Elliot Danforth, who was foremost in the Maynard scandal, who was held in contempt of court, and who is a blatant silver or any other kind of a Democrat to win.

On the other hand, we have Platt, who, Dr. Parkhurst tells us, is "worse than five Crokers," which is not hard to believe. The common opinion, however, is that, while Croker made his own personal selection, Platt was the victim of an overwhelming public opinion, which compelled him to yield to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or lose his hold upon his party organization.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, unlike Mr. Van Wyck, is well and widely known. In the Assembly of this State, (where one evening I heard the venerable Erastus Brooks give him a severe "wigging" for being "too fresh," to which he replied without a trace of temper,) his record was unimpeachable. As a Civil Service Commissioner, it is praise enough to say that he received the thanks of President Cleveland, who was the only true friend of civil service reform that has occupied the Presidential chair.

As Police Commissioner he won the admiration and respect of every lover of law and order in New York. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was responsible for some of the improvements in that department. In the army—well, that history is too recent to require repetition. Moreover, while he did his duty, it is not necessarily a recommendation for civil administration.

Known to be incorruptibly honest and a man of great executive ability, he stands before the people of New York, assuring them by his record and his word that improvement at Albany is within reach, while

The simple issue, divested of all the claptrap that is employed to divert attention, is good government, and those who know what that is, and who desire that long-deferred blessing for themselves and for the State, and who have learned from experience that only incapacity with honesty, which is not the outgrowth of a day, will compel it, will vote for that candidate who has been so thoroughly tried and who has never been found wanting—the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. T. McG.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Like Causes, Like Results.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was some serious cause which induced nearly 150,000 Republicans to vote for the Hon. Seth Low for Mayor of New York in 1897. There is no disguising the fact that the cause was a determination on the part of those who so voted to protest against the domination by Senator Platt of the Republican Party of this State.

There has not been any change for the better in Mr. Platt's policy, but there has been added to the causes which led the majority of the Republicans of this city to vote for the Hon. Seth Low, Algerism, Aldridgeism, the Force bill, the press gag law, the frauds in the City Works Department in Brooklyn, and other minor causes to lead the same electors to vote against Senator Platt's domination this Fall. If to the vote cast for Mayor Van Wyck in 1897 we add 148,000 votes cast for the Hon. Seth Low, we shall have probably a fair estimate of the number of votes which will be cast in Greater New York for the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck for Governor of this State.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

Republicans and State Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Republicans are inclined to avoid State issues, and to drop the silver Congress issue, for the issue of the Administration's war policy. I am a Republican, and am necessarily disgusted to have Pennsylvania or New York Republicans argue that their machine must be elected in order to keep foreign nations from taking advantage of us. Silly talk! Foreign nations are not fools, and they will respect or fear us more, instead of less, when we have killed such Republicans next month—and along with them the incompetent or corrupt part of the War Bureau, if the war is the issue in this "greatest State."

FRED HENRY COX.

New York, Oct. 16, 1898.

THE CONTROLLER'S CHARGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the parties mentioned in the statement of the Controller of the City of New York which appeared in your issue of Oct. 18, I desire to say if the Controller can prove the truth of the charges then made by him he is not doing his duty and will not till he has caused to be refunded to the City Treasury every dollar dishonestly taken. And in his effort to do this he will be aided by me and everybody who was employed in my department.

If, on the other hand, he made the statement for the purpose of influencing votes for his party on election day, he has caused a great injustice to be done officials who while in office caused many thousands of dollars to be paid to the Treasurer which till then had helped swell the individual bank accounts of some of the officials of previous administrations. If the Controller will do the same regardless of party, he will then be doing his duty to the people, whose servant he is. JOHN R. SUTTON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

Mr. Ridgway Not Assaulted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish in your edition this morning an account of an alleged assault upon me by an Italian. The details tend to show that some client of mine was being pursued into my office by an Italian with a drawn stiletto, who also turned his attention to me; and other details of the assault are gone into. I wish to say that the matter is absolutely false, and that you have been imposed upon by somebody, as no such occurence ever took place at any time. The whole story is an invention.

JAMES W. RIDGWAY.

Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1898.

Grade of Civilian Army Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would respectfully ask if civilians appointed to the regular army are to receive commissions above the grade of Second Lieutenant, thus stepping ahead in the army list of trained officers of many years' service, graduates of West Point and Fort Leavenworth? Will you be kind enough to throw some light upon this matter? READER.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19, 1898.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That your London correspondent should express some surprise at the reception which Israel Zangwill's lecture has received here is not to be wondered at, seeing that your correspondent had to accept the extraordinary report of that lecture made by one widely-read American newspaper. In that report Mr. Zangwill was deliberately falsified to the extent of a column, with a scare head over it containing the following preposterous announcement: "The Drama Going to the Bow-Wows. Plays Appeal to the Mob. Managers All from the Riff-Raff. Actors Are Sticks. Critics Are Incompetent Guides. Devil on Top Generally." All of which, as a reflex of Mr. Zangwill's lecture, was contemptibly untrue and villainously unjust.

The lecture, to which I listened attentively, made no such accusation, and bore no such imputation. It was only by the shallowest and most reckless press desire for a sensation that such a flagrant April-fool placard could be fastened to it. But this was not enough; the mendacious report was sent to the actors themselves, with the request that they would read it and exhibit a resentful spirit of repartee, which some of them, in abject obedience to the itch of journalism, proceeded promptly to do.

The simple fact is that the lecture on the "Drama as a Fine Art" was the attempt of a brilliant intellect to estimate the drama as any other art is estimated, in all its relations to the demands of good taste and the well-being of society, and no one can approach this subject seriously without feeling and expressing some contempt for the ignoble and parasitic growths which in our day fasten upon the drama proper and steal its very name. If Mr. Zangwill had not shot his acutest epigrams at this side of the "Great Disturbance," we should have suspected him of running a theatre or a newspaper somewhere, or of having a sneaking desire to act. But he shook himself clear of that suspicion by telling the truth, and being piquant in the telling of it. Whereupon he is first misrepresented and then maligned by a newspaper which would not report a moralist's opinion of burglary without equipping itself with the burglar's opinion of morality.

In all this one sees at a glance the difference between journalism and justice. Mr. Zangwill did not attempt in his lecture to be profound, or even censorious, but he did succeed in being correct. His analysis of the ideal drama was incontrovertibly true, and will stand the highest test of aesthetics and morality. His appeal for the stage was large, liberal, and noble. He would have it better than it is, and he pointed out how to have it better, which is by allying itself with the highest intelligence of the hour. Curiously enough, this has aggravated both Al Hayman and Mr. Frohman, which only shows how the American stage hugs and depends upon its own aberrations, and how promptly it gets up when it is adjusted to any other than the manager's standard. Anything more provincial and childish than this arraigning of Mr. Zangwill cannot be conceived. But so utterly flabby has our stage become, under the cossetting of its own touters and the feminization of its exhibitors, that it will not have the drama discussed in any other than the head usher's own way. As Mr. Zangwill did not get his facts from Mr. Hayman nor his convictions from Mr. Frohman, he failed to touch the theatrical chord. And in this defaut he was entitled to the sympathy if not the approbation of every newspaper which has not yet started company from good taste and noblesse oblige.

The great community which cares to have the drama discussed at all, does not care for Mr. Hayman's opinion of it. The community can get that opinion at any time by buying a gallery ticket. The subject has some points of contact with larger interests than Mr. Hayman's. It touches literature, and art, and the public weal. It invites philosophy, criticism, and social life to its inspection. Mr. Zangwill came to it as a trained connoisseur, and the one supreme merit of his task was that, instead of asking the actors what they thought, he told them plainly and sharply what he thought himself, and, as it was not adulatory, it was instantly fresh and worth remembering, for between ourselves we are a little tired of hearing—not what the actors think, but what they try to think. They appear to have reached a condition of complaisance in which they must not even be appraised. The hypersensitiveness of our stage is conducive to that everything it does, from "The Conquerors" to "The Turtle," has an esoteric divinity in it. And this is just the difference between the theatre and any other robust human activity that has not reached an apotheosis of flabbiness, in which it is the privilege of every soubrette or figurante to make a reporter perfume himself like a gentleman. A. C. WHEELER.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

Gen. Shafter's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me rather significant that in Major Gen. Shafter's speech of the 14th inst., at Omaha, that in thirty consecutive lines the pronoun "I" occurs eighteen times, and the same pronoun also occurs ten times in ten lines.

A TIMES SUBSCRIBER

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Marked Zero.

Teacher—What does the word marsupial mean?

Tommy—Carrying a pouch.

Teacher—Give an example of a marsupial.

Tommy—A tobacco smoker.—Chicago Tribune.

A Slave to Duty.

"Why didn't you come when I rang?"

Office Boy—Because I didn't hear the bell.

"Hereafter, when you don't hear the bell you must come and tell me so."

"Yes, Sir," was the dutiful answer.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Soul for Music.

"What is this?" asked the customer from Upcreek.

"It's a kaleidoscope," replied the salesgirl.

"How do you play it?" inquired the customer, trying to find the mouthpiece.—Chicago Tribune.

A Shrewd Woman.

When Jernerby comes home late he receives a lecture from Mrs. J. of such length and strength that he is pretty certain to stay out later the next night. When Hollister, on the contrary, arrives at his domicile at an untimely hour, Mrs. Hollister smiles sweetly as she says: "How fortunate, Charles! To be sure, you are a little late for dinner, but you are in admirable time for breakfast. You must be hungry, dear, so I'll set about getting it at once." Next evening Hollister reports at an early hour. Mrs. Hollister understands manhature much better than Mrs. Jernerby does.—Boston Transcript.

THE MAN WHO LONGED TO LEAD.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

There was a man who prayed
For wisdom, that he might
Sway men from sinful ways
And lead them in the light,
Each night he knelt

THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

Spanish Commissioners Not Ready to Yield to Our Demands Regarding Cuba.

APPEALING FOR ASSISTANCE

A Spanish Emissary Finds General Sympathy, but No Hope of Obtaining Moral Support Against the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners have not yet received from Madrid either instruction or permission to bid adieu to Cuban sovereignty without further seeking to attach to this sovereignty some condition providing for the assumption of the Cuban debt by the United States. If they are disposed and instructed as at present, the Spaniards at to-morrow's meeting will not recognize affirmatively the position of the United States, and will stop on the point of results.

Should they flatly reject American insistence, the Spaniards, while recognizing the physical power of the United States against unaided Spain, will dumbly extend their palms upward and shrug their shoulders. They regard the situation as pitiable, and are not averse to any sympathy it may excite. They affirm that the American answer to their debt propositions is very long, and that they have not yet had time to meditate fully upon it. They, thus far, apparently, intend not to yield, and will tomorrow make another written presentment, and expect an extended discussion thereon.

Whether they will to-morrow be met with or at the close of the session receive the American ultimatum of terms and time as to Cuba, must be then developed. While this is possible, it is now not quite probable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"I had a visit to-day (Thursday) from a great Spanish personage, who seems to have been commissioned to ascertain the trend of public opinion on the negotiations here. He appeared much depressed. He has found great and general sympathy with Spain, but has been unable to discover any possibility of obtaining moral support against the American delegates, who are inflexible in their demands, and, with much politeness of form, have hitherto categorically refused to make the slightest concession on any of the instructions received by them, never having asked their Government for the slightest modifications.

"I have already explained the mode of negotiation. Memoirs are handed in, which are translated and replied to in the same fashion. The Spaniards from time to time endeavor to enter into conversation and to turn the discussion into a verbal exchange of views in order to obtain some deviation from the inflexible lines marked out by the American Government for its representatives.

"Señor Abarzuza, who is a master of the English language, is the Spanish Commissioner who makes the attempts to lead to a conversation; and, as he is described as very prepossessing and eloquent, he always makes a profound impression. The Americans, however, listen attentively, but rigidly maintain the procedure of written replies. The intended sitting yesterday would not be held because the Spaniards, in view of the written replies made them, renounced their attempts at conversation and asked forty-eight hours' grace to consult their Government and prepare a written rejoinder.

"The friend who called told me he had found his countrymen much discouraged, being convinced that the United States are bent on a rigorous exercise of the rights of the victor. 'I have heard you say,' he remarked, 'that Prince Bismarck once said to you: "When you have your knee on the throat of a vanquished nation you can take from it all you like, but you must always beware of abusing your victory and exaggerating your conquests, otherwise you load yourself for many generations with a crushing burden, which ends by having the most mischievous results for the victor—almost more than for the vanquished."'

"'The Americans are not adopting this wise and humane view. They seem bent on pushing the results of the war to their extreme consequences. They refuse to entertain any concession on the financial question, and, while declining to undertake sovereignty in Cuba, they maintain that the Cuban debt is a Spanish debt, and that Spain abdicated her sovereignty by saddling the island with the interest of a debt by which she alone profited.

"'Vainly have we urged that they themselves accepted financial obligations toward England after the war of independence, that they accepted the burdens of Texas after the conquest, that there is no more general law than the law of the obligations of a country changing with its rulers and that it would be an arbitrary course and a vexatious precedent to throw the Cuban debt on us. All is useless; and they stand peremptorily to their demands.

"'What our delegates should say to them if they persist, as it is feared they will, is this: "We are in your hands. You are the victors. We for once committed the folly of going to war with you because you left us no time to avoid it—because you treated us in such a way, even at the risk of suicide, we were bound to plunge into war, though the result of it was evident to us.

"'But we will not commit the fresh folly of recommending war in any form. We are, therefore, at your mercy. We shall submit to your dictates, and shall leave the world to judge of those dictates; but no human force will compel us to subscribe to them, and we shall not subscribe.'

"This is what our delegates ought to say on this Cuban question. As for the other points, they will wait to hear what they are"

COMMISSIONER PECK AT REIMS.

Cardinal Langenieux Praises America and Archbishop Ireland.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, accompanied by Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the exposition, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, with their wives, to-day visited Reims, where they viewed the cathedral and were introduced to Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, who gave them a cordial welcome. The Archbishop said:

"I am happy to meet a party representing the industry and energy of that brother Republic, which can be held up as an example of what a law-abiding nation is capable of attaining, and which, through enterprise and intelligence, has assumed a leading position among the nations and supplies the world with the products of its industry."

The Archbishop referred in terms of the heartiest good will to Archbishop Ireland, whose persuasive and erudite eloquence has deeply impressed France and taught her much."

Earlier in the day the members of the party, who were the guests of Count Chandon for the occasion, were taken by special train to Epernay. After luncheon there they made a tour of the champagne vaults and were shown the different processes to which the wine is subjected before it is ready for the market.

Site for the Lafayette Monument.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris to-day the President of the Council read a letter from Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, asking, on behalf of the Lafayette Monument Committee, a site in the Exposition Grounds for the proposed statue to Gen. Lafayette. The President thanked the United States for "this evidence of sympathy and republican brotherliness," and said he had forwarded the request to the Exposition Commissioners, with a recommendation that it be granted.

Harold Frederic to Be Cremated.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper correspondent and author, who died yesterday morning at Henley, will be cremated at Woking Cemetery. It has been learned that Mr. Frederic had been in the hands of Christian Scientists, and that a doctor was only summoned to attend him a few days ago.

Chilean Ministers Remain in Office.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 20.—All the Ministers, except the Minister of Industries, have withdrawn their resignations.

THE VIENNA PLAGUE VICTIM.

Death of Barisch Followed by Alarm Approaching a Panic.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The death of Barisch, the employe in the bacteriological department of Prof. Nothnagle's establishment who contracted the bubonic plague here while assisting in cultivating the plague bacillus for purposes of scientific investigation, has almost created a plague panic in Vienna. The remains were buried to-day with remarkable precautions, the body having been soaked in disinfectants and placed in a double metal coffin, carefully soldered. Barisch's two nurses have developed alarming symptoms. They have been isolated.

Barisch's duties in the Nothnagle establishment were to clean and feed the rabbits, rats, and guinea pigs that were the subjects of experimental inoculation. His widow says that familiarity with danger made him careless.

Worthless Insurance in Japan.

VANCOUVER B. C., Oct. 20.—The Hyogo (Japan) News says that, with the exception of the Meiji Teikuku and Kyosai Life Insurance Company, all the life insurance companies in Japan are in difficulties, owing to basing their actuary tables too closely on British and American lines. Every two or three months, owing to enormous disasters, involving great loss of life, an insurance company suspends payment. As there is no system of depositing guarantees with the Government, the policy holders and their heirs have no redress.

Shipbuilding Boom in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The latest reports to the State Department tell of a marvelous development of shipbuilding in Japan. The United States Consul at Nagasaki says that there has just been delivered there the largest steamship ever launched outside of American and European waters. She is the Hitachi Maru, built by the Mitsu Dishi Company at Nagasaki. Her displacement is 11,660 tons. Her sister ship will be built at once. There was also opened at Nagasaki a new granite dock 371 feet long.

Peruvian Import Duties.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 20.—The Peruvian Senate is now discussing a bill, already approved by the Chamber of Deputies, placing import duties on rice, lard, and crude petroleum.

YOUNG SOLDIER FOUND DEAD.

Doubt as to Whether Member of 71st Regiment Took His Life.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—Reuben Nathaniel Dodd, Jr., twenty-two years old, a private in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, was found shot through the heart at his father's home here this morning. It is not known whether he killed himself or whether his death was the result of an accident.

Dodd was on a thirty days' furlough, which he secured so that he might be present at the marriage of his brother, William Dodd, to Miss Isabella Hanson of Saratoga, N. Y. The ceremony was performed last week, and during the absence of his brother Dodd staid at his brother's home in Upper Montclair. He went from there to his father's home yesterday. He was apparently in good spirits when called his morning, but soon afterward a pistol shot was heard, and young Dodd was found dead, with the revolver lying near his hand.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Rights in Mrs. Burnett's Play Argued Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Before the Court of Appeals to-day was argued the old theatrical case involving the distribution of the profits of the play "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and David Gerber were heard in behalf of the appellant, Frank W. Sanger.

In April, 1887, Thomas H. French, Frank W. Sanger, and Count Elliot Zborowski agreed to erect the Broadway Theatre in New York City. The theatre was erected and completed in the early part of 1888. In March, 1888, Samuel French & Son, the play-purchasing house, of which T. H. French was the junior member, acquired Frances Hodgson Burnett's play "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It was first produced by them in this country at the Boston Museum in September, 1888, subsequently at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and then toured through the country, realizing a profit of $300,000.

In February, 1889, Mr. Sanger commenced an action against T. H. French, claiming that when he agreed with him to erect the Broadway Theatre there was an understanding that they should be interested jointly in all plays owned or controlled by Samuel French & Son, in which Sanger wished to be interested, and as he desired an interest in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" he sought an accounting and a share of the profits.

The case was tried before the late Daniel S. Rollins as referee, who, after holding the case under advisement for three years, gave a judgment in favor of Sanger for over $68,000. The French appealed to the General Term, where judgment was reversed, the opinion rendered having been delivered by Chief Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Chief Justice Parker, who then was an associate Justice, Justice Follett dissenting. Sanger thereupon appealed to the Court of Appeals.

"A Colonial Girl" Is Sothern's New Play.

The title of the new play which Mr. Sothern is rehearsing, to follow "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum Theatre, is to be changed, because Mr. Daniel Frohman has learned that the same title, "The Old Love and the New," had been used successfully and for a long time in England for Bronson Howard's "The Banker's Daughter," and as the play is still popular in that country, professionally and among amateurs, future antiquarians might possibly encounter some confusion in the names, and the play will therefore be called "A Colonial Girl." When produced in Philadelphia in August last by Mr. Sothern it was called "A Shilling's Worth." It is by Grace Livingston Furniss and Abby Sage Richardson.

"Children's Day" at the Food Show.

To-morrow will be School Children's Day at the Food Show at Madison Square Garden. Children accompanied by adults will be admitted during the afternoon at a reduced price, tickets to be obtained only at Manager Callahan's office. The cooking lecture by Mrs. Lemcke to-morrow will be on pastry of various kinds, including pies and many fancy dishes.

James Flood Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—T. D. Riordan applied yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus to procure the freedom of James Flood, the Oriental merchant who arrived from Kobe on the Doric and was arrested by United States Marshal Shine at the cabled request of United States Consul Lion of Kobe. United States District Judge Harley heard the case and then ordered the prisoner released. He decided that the arrest of Flood upon receipt of an order from Consul Lion at Kope, Japan, was proper, but that, in view of the fact that the Consul has failed to reply to cable messages asking for further information, Flood had been detained long enough. Flood threatens to return to Japan to bring suit for slander against his accusers.

Surgeon Major Seaman Sails.

The transport Berlin, which was to have sailed Wednesday afternoon for Puerto Rico and Santiago, but anchored inside of Sandy Hook on account of the storm, went to sea early yesterday morning. Among the passengers was Surgeon Major Louis L. Seaman, who sailed under orders from Washington to rejoin his regiment, the First Volunteer Engineers, and accompany it home from Puerto Rico. Major Seaman expects to be gone three or four weeks and on his return to be mustered out.

W. G. Shipman Drowned.

G. R. Shipman of 60 West Ninety-second Street received a dispatch yesterday morning saying that his brother, W. G. Shipman, had been drowned in the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, at Jamestown, N. Y., on Sunday night. W. G. Shipman was thirty-three years old, and was Traveling Auditor for the National Transit Company of this city, with headquarters at Oil City, Penn. The report that he committed suicide is not believed.

EPISCOPALIANS ON PEACE

Deputies and Bishops of the General Convention Approve the Czar's Movement.

WILL SEND HIM A LETTER

Resolutions Also Passed Expressing Gratitude to Great Britain for Her Friendliness to This Country in the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal convention to-day the following letter to the Czar of Russia was agreed upon:

"To His Majesty, the Czar of Russia:

"The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, composed of Bishops, clergymen, and laymen, hails with joy the great peace manifesto which your Majesty has issued. We earnestly hope that the conference may result in a reduction of the excessive armaments, which are a crushing burden on the peoples, and in the establishment of some method of judicial arbitration for the settlement of international difficulties by which may be preserved 'the principles of equity and right whereon rests the security of States and the welfare of peoples.'

"Your Majesty's appeal to international discussion will stimulate the consciences of civilized nations, and the inauguration of this noble movement will be considered 'a happy presage for the century which is about to open,' and mark an epoch in the progress of the world. We earnestly invoke upon it the blessings of Almighty God, and pray that it may help greatly to hasten the coming kingdom of the Prince of Peace on earth."

The letter was agreed to by a vote of 270 to 41. A further resolution favored instructions to the United States Commissioner to the Czar's conference, looking to the establishment of a permanent international court for the settlement of disputes which may arise between nations. There was objection to this plan, and it was tabled by a vote of 193 to 75.

The Rev. B. W. R. Taylor of Los Angeles said that in view of the action relative to the Czar of Russia, it was eminently proper that the House adopt the pending resolution expressing thanks to Great Britain for the sympathy shown toward the United States during the recent war with Spain. It was particularly appropriate on this occasion, he said, while an eminent English Churchman, the Dean of Hereford, was present. The Rev. Mr. Taylor referred to the satisfaction expressed by President McKinley at the course of Great Britain during the recent war.

The resolution aroused spirited controversy. Mr. J. S. Statenberg of Indiana urged in vigorous terms that the resolution had no place before a church convention, but was political in character, and was more proper for the consideration of Congress. It was urged, also, that the resolution tended toward a political alliance between the United States and Great Britain. When Mr. Statenberg moved to table the resolution there were murmurs of "No," "No," and the motion was lost. The resolution was then adopted by viva voce vote. As adopted the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America place upon record its sense of deep gratification at the many manifestations of friendliness to our Nation which have been so freely and cordially shown by the Government and Empire of Great Britain in the late war with Spain, and expresses sincere hope that the time may speedily arrive when these two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon family—the United States and the British Empire—shall stand together in defense of the rights and liberties of mankind, and for the promoting of Christian civilization among the nations of the earth.

The Bishops concurred in the letter to the Czar of Russia at a subsequent meeting and in the resolution expressing appreciation for the sympathy of Great Britain during the recent war.

On the invitation of the presiding officer the Dean of Hereford addressed the convention and expressed his hearty thanks, as an Englishman, and for his country, for the cordial resolution just adopted. He rejoiced at the friendly feeling between the two great nations now. It tended to no warlike alliance, he said, but to that natural union between those of common tongue and tradition. Instead of meaning war, the alliance of the two nations would do more for peace, the Dean said, than any other movement of nations. He closed with an expression of his intense desire for the unifying of the two countries.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS NAMED.

Episcopalians Filling Vacancies in Various Fields of Church Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The House of Bishops to-day selected four missionary Bishops. This proceeding was preceded by holy communion. The balloting followed, with the following result:

For Boisé, Idaho, the Rev. James Bowen Funston, rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va.

For Sacramento, Cal., the Rev. William Hall Moreland, rector of St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Cal.

For North Dakota, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Chicago.

Presiding Bishop of Brazil, the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving of Virginia, at present residing in Brazil, and brother of Bishop Kinsolving of Texas.

The selections now go before the House of Deputies for final action, which, however, is considered a formality.

The Bishops received nominations this afternoon for the vacant missionary bishopric of Asheville, N. C., but no choice was made.

The report to the House of Deputies of the Committee on the State of the Church presented a comprehensive survey of the work of the last three years. While showing progress and healthy activity in the main, the report frankly pointed out retrogression in some respects and a falling off in the percentage of contributions for certain objects. The total contributions of the last three years for all purposes reached $31,541,178. There has been an increase of Bishops from 70 to 83, of clergymen from 4,022 to 4,380. The number of baptisms has been 192,725, confirmations 134,741, communicants 681,645. The present church sittings are 1,088,901.

By unanimous vote the house adopted a resolution fixing Tuesday next, Oct. 25, as the day of final adjournment, the closing exercises to occur at 8 P. M. The Bishops concurred in the resolution.

The House of Deputies spent the afternoon on the proposed general revision of the canons, but made no progress.

Formal Charges Against Mrs. Belprat.

The Richmond Borough Board of Education last night at its meeting received formal charges made by the Rev. T. F. Early, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church at New Brighton, against Mrs. Almar Day Belprat, one of the teachers in the Stapleton High School. Father Early accuses the teacher of reviling the Catholic religion to the scholars in the classroom. There was no discussion when the charges were presented, and they were referred to the Teachers' Committee for investigation.

Night Schools for Staten Island.

The Richmond Borough of Education last night decided to establish four night schools in the borough. One of these will be situated at West New Brighton, one at New Brighton, one at Rosebank, and one at Stapleton.

Mr. Rowe's Resignation Accepted.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met at the Bible House yesterday afternoon and accepted the resignation of Caleb T. Rowe of Morristown, N. J., general agent of the society. Resolutions were adopted that from Nov. 1, when Mr. Rowe will have completed the full term of forty-four years of service as general agent, he be relieved of all official responsibility, and be enrolled as general agent emeritus. The Treasurer of the society, William Foulke, was appointed to act as the general agent.

Mr. Darrach's Shakespere Recitals.

Marshall Darrach will open his series of Shakespeare recitals at the Carnegie Lyceum this evening with "Julius Cæsar." The course will continue for twenty-three consecutive Friday evenings, ending March 24, 1899. All the principal comedies and tragedies of Shakespeare will be embraced in the programme.

Wife-Murderer Hanged in Minnesota.

GRANITE FALLS, Minn., Oct. 20.—Joe Ott, who pleaded guilty of killing his wife, was hanged in the jail yard here at 1:27 A. M. Ott made a statement from the gallows expressing sorrow for the crime. This was the first execution in the history of Yellow Medicine County.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

California has been the Mecca of several parties from New York, who will remain at the Golden Gate until late in November. Others will pass the entire Winter on the Pacific Coast. Among these latter are Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell and Mr. T. H. McCaleb. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane and Miss Sloane were registered at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco last week. The Sloanes will make quite a tour of California, passing some time at San Mateo. Miss Sloane, who was so ill at Newport last Summer, is said to be improving rapidly. Mrs. Sloane will not return to New York until the Horse Show.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have decided to remain at Newport until Winter. Mr. Goelet's health is improved, and he lives much in the open. Mr. W. Storrs Wells is keeping his cottage open at Newport, and, with Mrs. Wells, will remain there some time longer. Mr. E. J. Berwind of this city has closed The Elms, and is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells before he returns to New York to join Mrs. Berwind.

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Washington has been much interested in the report that Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith will take up their residence in Philadelphia, Dr. Mackay-Smith, being the choice of the very fashionable congregation of the Holy Trinity, in that city, to succeed Bishop McVicker, late rector of that parish. The Mackay-Smiths are well known in New York, Dr. Mackay-Smith having been assistant rector of St. Thomas's for some years. They are intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whom they entertained very handsomely when they visited Washington last year. Dr. Mackay-Smith has been the rector of St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington. There is a tradition in Philadelphia that Holy Trinity never calls any rector under six feet in height. Dr. Mackay-Smith is therefore eligible to succeed Bishop McVicker and Bishop Brooks in its pulpit.

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The Secretary of the Baltusrol Golf Club announces that the semi-finals and finals in the women's open tournament, which were not finished on Wednesday, owing to the storm, will be played to-day. The start of the semi-finals for the Patronesses' Cup will be made at 10:30, and of the finals for the same cup at 2 P. M. The mixed foursomes, which were begun on Wednesday, will be played during the day, and there will be a driving contest for a special prize and a mixed foursome putting match, respectively, at 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. The invitations for the tea and reception, which were to have been held on Wednesday afternoon, hold good for to-day, so that the guests who go out will have the pleasure of witnessing some good golfing. It is to be hoped that the members and guests of this energetic little club will not be again disappointed by bad weather to-day, notwithstanding the gloomy report of the Weather Bureau.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson were among the arriving passengers on the Teutonic, as were also Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Lord Sudeley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, and Mr. Madison Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who were married in the Winter of 1896-7, and who have been living in Mr. Watson's country house in Ireland, with the exception of a short visit here last Spring, have come over to spend the Winter, and will probably occupy the Watson house, at 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Watson, who was Miss Eliza Watson, formerly lived. The return home of Mrs. Watson will be welcome news to a large number of friends and relatives. When she was here last Spring with her husband they were in mourning, owing to the death of Mr. Watson's mother, and were not able to go out, but they will probably entertain quite extensively this Winter.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who was dangerously ill at Southampton last Summer, and who went abroad after her recovery in August, returns entirely restored to health. Mrs. Park, formerly Miss Julia Catlin, has made quite a flying trip, as she only went abroad early in September. Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Park were the originators, last Winter, of a series of delightful musicales, absolutely informal, and taking place after the play. Sometimes the evening began with a dinner, followed by a theatre party, and ending with a supper, music, and dancing. The banjo was the favorite instrument, and Mrs. Harriman's rich voice was heard to much advantage in Southern melodies. One of these evenings was held at the residence of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and another at Mrs. Park's country place.

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Mrs. Speyer has been much benefited by her Summer in Europe, and will take up her charitable work with renewed energy. She returns in time to lend her valuable aid to the arrangements for a large entertainment which is to be given in the Astoria ballroom, donated by Mr. Boldt, as is his custom, on the annual anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf Hotel, on Nov. 1, for the benefit of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association. Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Mrs. Edmund Bayles are to assist Mrs. Speyer in organizing this entertainment, the nature of which has not yet been decided upon.

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It is rather amusing to read that ex-Minister to Holland Robert B. Roosevelt, author and sportsman, was formerly a naval man, and is now a publisher. This will be news to "Uncle Bob's" legion of friends. He was so pictured in a story of the marriage of his son, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., to Miss Lily Oldfield Hamersly, a daughter of Mr. Lewis Rudolph Hamersly, and which was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, 512 West End Avenue, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of only immediate relatives. The bridegroom's first wife, who died of diphtheria at Shelter Island two years ago, was a Miss Woodhouse. The bride's sisters, Miss May Hamersly, who is to be married to Ensign Roland Curtain, United States Navy, early in November, and Miss Stella and Miss Edith Hamersly, acted as her bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, the father and stepmother of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hamersly and the Misses Hamersly, the parents and sisters of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, the brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom, composed the wedding party.

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There was a quiet little wedding in Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Wednesday, when the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, a brother of Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who was for some years at Newport, R. I., and is now rector of a church in Dubuque, Iowa, was married by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, assisted by the Rev. Isaac Kirkby, to Miss Irma Chandor. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler will live in Dubuque. Mr. William S. Hillis of Wilmington, Del., will be married to Miss Florence Bayard, the daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, formerly Ambassador to England, in Wilmington on Saturday, Oct. 29. The engagement is announced of Mr. Walton Peckham, a son of Mr. Walton M. Peckham, and Miss May Henry, a daughter of Mr. Douglas Henry of this city.

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The engagement was announced at Lenox on Wednesday of Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, a sister of Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and consequently a granddaughter of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. John H. Hammond, a son of the late Gen. John H. Hammond. The announcement of the engagement excited some surprise at Lenox, although Mr. Hammond has been there for some little time and has been somewhat attentive to Miss Sloane. Mr. Hammond is a practicing lawyer in New York, was graduated from Yale in 1892, and is about thirty years old. Through his father he is related to Gen. Orr of South Carolina, and he has many relatives in the South and West. The wedding will probably take place in the early Winter. Mr. Hammond and Miss Sloane are at Lenox with Miss Sloane's parents, who will not return to New York until November.

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Among the players in the golf tournament at Hot Springs, West Va., yesterday, were Messrs. Clarence Moore of Philadelphia, Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, F. O. Beach of Meadow Brook, W. S. Stuart of Knollwood, Cecil Barrett of Newport, Edward W. Humphreys of Shinnecock, and A. H. Fenn of Aiken, S. C.

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There was a reception at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon in honor of the President of the George Washington Memorial Association, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson made an address. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, who is still in Newport; Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mrs. H. H. Adams, Mrs. Henry Mallory, and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

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Mrs. Frank Foster, formerly Miss Frick, has leased a cottage at Newport, R. I., where she will reside in the future. Her sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, who has been at Newport all Summer, will remain this Autumn at Uplands, her country place near Catonsville, Md.

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An engagement of interest in Baltimore is that of Miss Cora Rogers and Mr. Guy Wakeman Steele of Carroll County, Md. Miss Rogers is the daughter of the late Grafton Dulany Rogers and a relative of the late Mrs. Gardiner G. Howland, who was the beautiful Miss Dulany of Baltimore. Miss Rogers's sister married Mr. Howard Carroll of the Maryland Carroll family.

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Mr. Harry Watrous, the artist, and Mrs. Watrous, formerly Miss Bessie Nichols, are receiving the congratulations of their friends on their narrow escape from drowning near Hulett's Landing, on Lake George, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Watrous were passengers on board the yacht Cricket, and were seated in a little inclosed cabin aft when a violent shock threw them from their places. The boat had struck a rock, and immediately careened so as to almost capsize. The engineer, whose fireroom was rapidly filling with water, had the judgment to put on a full head of steam, so that when the boat slipped off the ledge which she had struck the pilot made for the beach, a short distance away. Mr. and Mrs. Watrous had barely time to pass forward from the cabin before it was half submerged, and had they been a moment later a death like that of the victims of the Mohawk in New York Bay, years ago, would have been their fate.

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Fashionable women in London seem addicted to wearing rather striking gowns on the street. The young Duchess of Marlborough, a few days before the birth of her second son, was driving in Bond Street in a pale gray frock and a red hat, and Lady Randolph Churchill had a very bright brown costume, with a touch of red. At the wedding of Lady Lillian Churchill to Mr. Grenfell, the Duchess of Marlborough was in beige cloth, and was enveloped in a cloak of sapphire blue velvet, having a shawl-shaped cape of guipure and graduated flounce, edged with sable. Her toque was a blue velvet and sable. Lady Randolph Churchill wore fawn-colored cloth, elaborately braided, with a short coat which had a high collar lined with fur and full revers of white silk, edged with fur. Her black toque was sparkling with jet.

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Philadelphia women are going in very strongly for music this Winter. There are to be a series of morning musicales at one of the hotels, similar to Mr. Albert Morris Bagby's mornings at the Waldorf-Astoria, and a long season of opera, for which many of the boxes have been taken, and a sight-singing and music class. The latter has for one of its patronesses Mrs. Edward Willing, a daughter of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The class meets at the houses of its patronesses once a week, and the fashion of Philadelphia passes an hour learning how to sing at sight. These meetings are followed by the usual dainty little luncheon.

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Mr. Harold Herman Baring, who is to marry Miss Marie Churchill in St. Thomas's Church next Monday afternoon, gave his farewell dinner last evening at Delmonico's. Mr. Baring departed from the usual custom of farewell bachelor dinners, and invited the wives of his ushers in addition to the ladies of Miss Churchill's family. There were present Harold Herman Baring, Miss Marie Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Churchill, Miss Baring, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Robert C. Minturn, Lindsay C. Ivory, and Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis. The dinner was served in the red suite of rooms facing Fifth Avenue. The heart-shaped table was decorated with a handsome centrepiece composed of mauve orchids. The lights of the candelabra were softened by white shades. Mr. Baring sat at the head of the table. Miss Churchill occupied the seat at his left, while Miss Heyl sat at his right. Miss Churchill wore a gown of yellow satin, embroidered in white and yellow, and no jewels. The ladies' favors were bunches of mauve orchids tied with white satin ribbons. Mr. Baring presented to his best man and ushers diamond bar scarfpins. An orchestra played during the dinner.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Zinsser—Mohr.

Miss Helene Sophie Mohr, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. William Mohr, and August Zinsser, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon, in All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The Rev. Bishop Falkner, rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Anne Louise Horn, and the bridesmaids Miss Bertha Kellog of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Alice A. Robert, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, Miss Charlotte Rogers, Miss Emily M. Bramhall of Orange, N. J., and Miss Katherine S. Dreier of Brooklyn. Hans Zinsser, the bridegroom's brother, attended him as best man. The ushers were Carl Blenner, Victor Sutro, Edmond A. Robert, George Vassar, Dr. Clements, and Dr. Valadier. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 36 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Zinsser will live at Eightieth Street and West End Avenue.

Dixon—Hall.

Edythe Mae Hall, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, was married yesterday to James M. Dixon, at the home of her parents, 66 West Eighty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water. Miss Ida Freeman was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Durham. Only the intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present, including Miss Sarles, Miss Doyle, Miss Spear, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs J. B. Cobb, and Mr. and Mrs. Dusel. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have left for an extended trip through the South.

Woodward—Parshall.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The marriage of Miss Anna Hotchkiss Parshall of Lyons, daughter of Mrs. Lizette Parshall, to Major Christopher H. R. Woodward of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, was celebrated this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. De Witt Parshall, on Jackson Street in this village. The Rev. Father McKennon of Morristown, N. J., performed the ceremony. Mr. Hugh Hill of New York was best man.

Major Woodward expects to be ordered to Puerto Rico with his regiment at once. When the late war broke out he was among the first to volunteer, giving up a lucrative law practice which he had established in New York. The bride is a granddaughter of the late De Witt Parshall, founder of the Lyons National Bank, from whom she inherited considerable wealth.

Gammack—Coles.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 20.—The Rev. John Wilson Gammack, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this village, and Miss Mary Adele Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Coles of Lattingtown, were married in St. Paul's Church this afternoon, the father of the groom, the Rev. John Gammack of St. James's Church, Hartford, Conn., officiating, assisted by the groom's brother, the Rev. Arthur J. Gammack. The bride was attended by Miss Edna Yarrington as maid of honor. The best man was the Rev. L. Paddock of New York, and the ushers were the Rev. Henry T. Pratt of Bridgeport, William L. Hicks, Dr. William E. Foster, Ward Dickson, and Mr. Rowe. Mr. and Mrs. Gammack, on their return from an extensive trip through the South, will live at the rectory in Glen Cove.

Alleged Burglar Arrested.

John Ulrich, forty-two years old, whom the police of Brooklyn regard as a burglar of twenty-five years' standing, and who, the police say, was released from prison only a few weeks ago, after serving a term of sixteen years for a series of burglaries, was locked up last night in the Stagg Street Police Station, Williamsburg, on the charge of burglary. He was arrested for being implicated in the robbery of Jacob Levy's tailor's shop, on the fifth floor of 214 Johnson Avenue, two weeks ago.

Yale Freshmen Win at Football.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Yale freshmen won the football game to-day with the St. Thomas Cadets. Score, 12 to 0.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—As a result of the visit of President Frank Thomson and other officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago to-day, that company will at once begin the execution of a plan of track construction involving the expenditure of more than $1,000,000. The scheme provides for the laying of double tracks for the Panhandle and Pennsylvania Lines between Chicago and Logansport and Fort Wayne, Ind. The general programme was arranged during the hour's stay of the official party in the city.

President Thomson and the other officials have been in the West for several days. Monday they passed through Chicago on their way to the Omaha Exposition, returning here in a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Capitalists and railroad men interested in the work of improving the Pennsylvania equipment joined in the conference. The visitors left for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock.

NEW ROAD TO ENTER CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The St. Louis, Peoria and Northern, a 165-mile road extending from Clinton, Ill., to St. Louis, is to be extended to Peoria, and thence to Chicago. The line will enter this city over the tracks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the corporation that owns and controls the terminal facilities of the three roads using the Grand Central Station, at Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street.

To get the road from Clinton to this city will require the construction of about 250 miles of new track, the financial negotiations for the building of which are now complete. The amount required for the new enterprise, $13,000,000, has all been pledged. Of this amount, St. Louis people have subscribed $5,000,000. The remaining $8,000,000 will come from Chicago and the East.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Joseph Roberts.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Roberts, United States Army, died at his home, 3,601 Locust Street, Philadelphia, from erysipelas, on Tuesday night. Gen. Roberts was born Dec. 30, 1814, near Middletown, Del. He entered the Military Academy in 1835. Four years later he joined the Fourth Artillery, and on Aug. 20, 1848, was commissioned Captain. In 1849 and 1857 he took part in the Seminole Indian wars in Florida and until the civil war began was stationed at different forts.

He was made Major in 1861, and was in command of Fort Monroe, Va., until Sept. 13, 1862, when he was made Chief of Artillery of the Seventh Army Corps. In 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and went back to Fort Monroe. At the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier General for faithful and distinguished service during the rebellion. After the close of the war he held the office of Assistant Inspector General, and for a time was Superintendent of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He retired in 1877 and since that time had made his home in Philadelph

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000.000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 367 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 1 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above-mentioned securities must be made with the Depositary, **The Mercantile Trust Company**, of New York, **on or before November 1, 1898**, after which date no further deposits of such Bonds or Stocks will be received except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated October 12, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereto attached of the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company, (Central Branch Union Pacific,) said bonds being secured by mortgage dated May 1st, 1865, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, October 29th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above-described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retsof Mining Co. Bonds
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

ADVERTISER JUST FROM CUBA DESIRES square associate with ten thousand cash; particulars and interview. "Bankers' References," Box 108, Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a building for the present Heating and Lighting plant at Central Islip, N. Y., and for erecting and finishing steam heating, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for a cold storage building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications for each of the above works may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work which the bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Stock market stagnation continues. Transactions in stocks yesterday were in excess of those of Wednesday, but they were still far below recent averages, aggregating barely 175,000 shares. And of this about half a dozen stocks contributed one-half. Commission houses did practically nothing, the whole market being given over to the professional traders. The day's net changes were chiefly fractional, and were pretty well divided between gains and losses. In only a few of the active issues did the closing price show a change of a full point.

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Wall Street is in a waiting mood, and there are undoubtedly many apprehensions in the minds of even the stronger interests which are operating toward the present general stagnation. But despite the persistent bearish efforts these fears do not become acute, nor do they bring about any marked weakness. In the face of the general speculative apathy the market shows firmness.

Strained diplomatic relations among the European powers are ignored; the continued strength of sterling exchange rate is ignored; European selling of American stocks, which yesterday was rather conspicuous, is ignored; evident efforts of manipulators of the trust stocks to cause further declines is ignored by the general market. Even the gloomiest predictions as to the result of the pending Congressional election are ignored. These things are all more or less influential in so far as they tend to hold in check the buying power, but they fail of influence where liquidation is concerned. For there is no liquidation of the standard shares.

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In the midst of its apathy and dullness the only developments that seem to attract Wall Street's attention are those having to do with the wheat situation. The increasing shipments of wheat and the advancing prices of that cereal are being watched with considerable interest. Neglecting the adverse matters Wall Street turns to this significant wheat movement, and shows in the face of all a disposition to be cheerful. That there is much cheerfulness in financial circles—cheerfulness that means proper appreciation of underlying conditions, and refusal to consider as important the temporary adverse matters—is quite evident. Investment interests are not selling out their securities, even though they may be apprehensive of pending developments. Some sensationally bad news may make its appearance, and may bring about liquidation, but in the opinion of careful market observers something of that sort will have to come to cause any general selling movement.

It is popular in Wall Street now to wait and do nothing. The Street seems to prefer to pay attention to the coming election and the betting odds thereon rather than to the stock market itself.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $524,100 threes, coupon, at 105¾@105⅞@105¾, and $620 do., small, at 105⅝@105½.

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1½
C., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	⅞
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead Co.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Consol. Gas	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Inter. Paper Co.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	2½
B. & O., all in pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	½
Canadian Pac.	2⅜	Minn. Iron t. r. sta.	½
Central Pacific	⅝	Ore. R. & Nav.	⅝
Chicago & Alton	3	Pacific Mail	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Gen. Electric	¾	St. Paul & Om.	¾
Illinois Central	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & Pac. 6s	1⅜	M. & O. new 6s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1		

Bonds Declined.

D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	P., D. & E. 1st t. r.	1¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,256,399; balance, $7,478,149; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,068,315.

Money on call in London at 8 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¾@4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85⅛@4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅜@4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Checks, par. 94c discount; selling, 75c; $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak on the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific 2⅜, to 82⅝; Illinois Central 1½, to 110⅜; Union Pacific preferred 1¼, to 65½; Northern Pacific preferred ⅞, to 76¾; Erie first preferred ⅞, to 33¼; St. Paul ⅜, to 110⅜; Louisville and Nashville ½, to 55½; Atchison ¼, to 12⅜; New York Central ¼, to 118¾; Erie ⅛, to 12⅞, and Pennsylvania ⅛, to 60⅝. Reading sold at 8⅜. British consols declined ⅜, to 108 11-16, for money, and 7-16, to 108⅞, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Total reserve increased £341,000, circulation decreased £393,000, bullion decreased £52,207, other securities decreased £467,000, other deposits decreased £1,740,000, public deposits increased £119,000, notes reserve increased £314,000. Government securities decreased £1,495,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 49 per cent., as compared with 46.30 per cent. last week, against an advance from 43.71 per cent. to 48.30 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes, as compared with the last report: Notes in circulation increased 2,075,000f., Treasury account current increased 5,800,000f., gold in hand decreased 6,500,000f., bills discounted increased 89,300,000f., silver in hand decreased 2,950,000f.

WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.

Sales of white pine by local lumbermen last week were of about the same volume as for the week immediately preceding. A few of the yards reported an increase in business, while the greater number reported no improvement or some falling off. All were of the opinion that the season in which to expect a diminution of business is near at hand, and that it would not be long before the trade would be approaching a Winter basis. Meanwhile prices were steadily held, and there was no indication of any shading being done to secure trade. The bulk of the sales, as heretofore, were to the country or to the smaller towns, but there was during the last week some noticeable increase in the sales locally. This was due to the desire of the contractors to get all current work as well under cover as possible before the beginning of cold weather. Local and near-by trade is helped also by the demands from box-makers, car builders, and various other industries, as well as by the erection of several grain elevators.—Chicago Tribune.

THE SUGAR TRADE WAR.

Although nearly 20,000 shares of Sugar Trust were traded in yesterday, the stock fluctuated within a range of 1 point, and its net change was a slight fractional decline. Covering purchases were responsible for the stock's strength. The selling was steady and quiet and again appeared to be liquidation. The statement that both the trust and the outside refineries have withdrawn the guarantee of prices that was given at the termination of the recent cuts in prices was taken as further positive evidence that the trade war now on is on in earnest. From the Stock Exchange standpoint, the most important development in Sugar Trust matters is the decline in the borrowing rate. Last night the stock commanded a premium of only 1-64.

SOME MANHATTAN STORIES.

Manhattan came suddenly to the front yesterday and was the most active and one of the strongest stocks on the list. Over 30,000 shares changed hands and it sold above 97, closing with a net gain of nearly 2 points. All kinds of interesting stories were invented and distributed to explain the stock's strength. One of these told that contracts have been let and work is to be begun at once on the electrical equipment of the property. Another stated that Metropolitan Street Railway interests are acquiring control, and that that company is to guarantee 6 per cent. on Manhattan stock, it not being disclosed who is to guarantee the Metropolitan Street Railway.

THE PLUG TOBACCO COLLAPSE.

Tobacco Trust showed strength yesterday on scattered buying by traders, selling up to 115 and closing at 114 with a gain of a point. The preferred stock sold at 120 gaining 4 points. Wall Street understands that the trade war between the trust's plug plants and their competitors is to be carried on with aggressiveness. In discussing the collapse of the proposed plug consolidation and the prospect of a trade fight, The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"One of the agreements of the scheme was that each manufacturer was to furnish the broker a statement of business done and the condition of the business for the past five years. All the manufacturers did this, and, of course, the figures were brought to the notice of President Duke. They showed him which were the strongest and which were the weakest of the factories, the amount of business they did and other details which would serve him well in conducting the plug fights of the future. The American Tobacco Company had between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 which it could spend in buying out the opposition, and the start was made when the Wrights, of Richmond, and the Browns and Drummonds, of St. Louis, were bought out. When these three firms were gathered in, the American Tobacco Company had spent all its money and had no more to invest in the other factories which had submitted the items of their condition. While the options given in July do not expire for some time, President Duke's withdrawal from the agreement leaves nothing but a failure of the combination as a result.

"The collapse will leave the plug market in an interesting condition. Even with the Wrights, the Browns and the Drummonds as parts of the American Tobacco Company's plug interests, Liggett & Meyers, Weissinger, Finzer Bros. Sorg, Lorillard and the other independent factories will have an output considerably in excess of the American Tobacco Company, and if the fight is directed against the independent factories it will be made one of the liveliest and most bitter ever known to the plug business. All the independent factories are expecting such a fight and are preparing to meet it, looking for co-operation from the jobbers.

"The leaf men were also much pleased at the failure to combine. Independence of factories will insure the sale of more leaf and the fight between the big company and the independent factories will also tend to increase the demand and sale for leaf.

"The independent manufacturers profess not to fear any fight that may be brought on. All those who gave figures are in a splendid financial condition, and all have a following which no other factory can get. They declare that a man chews a brand of tobacco because he likes it, and not because he can get six cuts for the same money that he had been paying ror five."

CARNEGIE AND FEDERAL STEEL.

A rumor which has been quietly circulated for several days past states that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is likely to go into the Federal Steel Company. For some time there have been intimations in high quarters that big performances in Federal Steel affairs have been contemplated, and in this connection much stress has been laid upon the fact that out of the $200,000,000 authorized capital of the company there is now only about $40,000,000 out.

CHICAGO WHEAT BULLS.

Profits of Mr. P. D. Armour and other Chicago magnates who have recently been large but quiet buyers of wheat are now said to be very great. Many of the bigger wheat factors of Chicago, foreseeing the present heavy export demand, were heavy purchasers a month or two ago. Wall Street hears that one of these was young Mr. Leiter, who, it is rumored, may soon show up again as an important figure in the Chicago wheat pit.

BRIGHT COLORADO PROSPECTS.

Recent advices from Colorado, particularly from the mining interests of that State, talk most encouragingly of the outlook for business there. The steady increases in the output of gold and the general revival throughout Colorado has led to much new enthusiasm among the business men of the State. Eastern men recently returning from trips through the West are also talking with much confidence of the excellent state of affairs in Colorado and in that part of the country, predicting much prosperity for the State's mines and mining interests.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting of the old Northern Pacific Railroad. Re-election of retiring Board of Directors.

Election of Edward P. Merwin, Jr., Thomas F. Cahill, Jr., and Emil A. Tauchert to membership in the Stock Exchange.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount. Advance in Bank of France rate from 2 to 3 per cent.

Arrival here of $1,250,000 gold from Europe and of $8,750,000 at San Francisco from Australia.

Announcement of sales at auction in this city on Wednesday next of certain Union Pacific security holdings.

Notice of foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and constituent companies on Nov. 19 at Pueblo, Col.

Increase of $91,342 in "Pan Handle's" profit after charges for September, but decrease of $337,293 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,500,000 Central Branch Union Pacific Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds.

Decrease of $23,062 in Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $74,362 since July 1.

Decrease of $943 in Georgia Southern and Florida's surplus for the year ended June 30.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Mechanics'	160
American Exch.	171	Mercantile	167
Broadway	220	Merchants'	140
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New York	229
Commerce	206	N. Y. County	1200
Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Importers & Tdr's.	460	Seventh National	130
Irving	147½	State of New York	108
Leather Mfrs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	130
Manhattan	200		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5⅝	6
Kings County inc.	10½	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25½	26½
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	99⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas. bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracus Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	25	26
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63¾	63¾
Glucose pf.	108	108¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car p. c. bonds	92	95
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19½	20¼
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	69½
Standard Oil Trust	415½	416
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	164	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass'n paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	1½	4
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,395
Flint and Père Marquette	5,940
Kanawha and Michigan	90
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	5,851

Total increase, four roads $14,276
Increase previously reported 494,323

Total increase, twenty-eight roads $508,599

***

The following showed decreases:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois	$12,546
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	5,239
Pittsburg and Western	129

Total decrease, three roads $17,914
Decrease previously reported 110,452

Total decrease, fifteen roads $128,366

Net increase $380,233

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Argentum sold at .20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol, at .08, 100 Isabella at .23, 200 Mexican at .15, 600 Pharmacist at .03, 100 Plymouth at .13, 500 Sierra Nevada at .68.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	.10
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pemb.	.14
Best & Belcher	.18	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.02	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Plymouth Cons.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	.60
Father De Smet	.16	Union Consolidated	.15
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix	.08
Breece	.80	Potosi	.09
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.62
Con. Cal. & Va.	.66	Standard	1.75
Comstock T. Co. st'k.	.03	Small Hopes	1.35
Comstock T. Co. bd's.	.03	Union Consolidated	.18
Comstock T. Co. sc'p.	.03	Utah	.05
Crescent	.23	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.40	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.10	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.50
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Homestake	50.00	Creede & Crip. Cr'k.	.03
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.65	Golden Fleece	.18
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville, Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.10	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.15	Union	.18
Ontario	3.75	Work	.07
Ophir	.40		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Biscuit common advanced from 32½ to 33⅛ to-day, closing at 33. The preferred had one sale at 97. Metropolitan 5s showed an advance from 60½ to 61 at to-day's close. North Chicago had an improvement from 212 to 215 during the day, these being the extreme figures, opening and closing. West Chicago was dull at 93½@93¾. Chicago City Railway was firm at 290.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30¾	C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59¾	
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138¾	National Biscuit Co. common	32¾	
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96½	American Biscuit Co. pf.	91½	
American Steel & Wire common	31¾	American Steel & Wire pf., ex. div.	86¾	
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	3	Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	23	
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3	Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	25½	
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	24	Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49¾	
North Chicago Street Railroad	213	West Chicago Street Railroad	93	
South Side Elevated Railroad	75¾	Lake Street Elevated	12	
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10¼	Street's W. S. C. Line	10	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—In to-day's market prices held steady to firm until late in the afternoon, when they sold slightly off. Small fractions were lost by United Gas, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, the Electric Storage Battery issues, the Choctaws, and Union Traction. The Choctaws were off on reports that the Goulds intend building a competing line. A sale of Lehigh Valley was made at 19½, the lowest price on record. Commission house business was flat.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	19⅜	20
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	39¾	39⅞
Nor. Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅞
Pennsylvania	58⅞	59
Reading T. C.	8 5-16	8 5-16
Reading 1st pf.	19 9-16	19⅝
Reading 2d pf.	9¼	9½
St. Paul	107½	107¾
Western New York & Penn.	3⅛	3⅜
Metropolitan Railway	159	159½
Philadelphia Traction	90¾	91
Baltimore Consolidated	24½	24⅝
Union Traction	19	19¼
Electric Storage	37¾	38
Electric Storage pf.	44⅝	45
United Gas Improvement	120	120½
Welsbach Light	43	44
New Jersey Traction	50	50¼
Marsden	6	6½
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5 paid	19⅝	19⅞
Reading general 4s	80¾	81
Electric & People's 4s	91½	91¾
Equitable G. L. 5s	107¼	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	100	100⅛
Cons. T., Pitts.	20⅝	21¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	56	56½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Money is very easy. On call, rates range from 2 to 2½ per cent. Time money is offered freely and is quoted at 2½@3 per cent. for four months and 3 per cent and upward for six months. Where names and collateral are especially desirable, lower rates than are currently quoted obtain. Business in mercantile paper is exceedingly small. Mills are not buying cotton to any extent, and general business is being done from hand to mouth. The result is that demand for accommodation is remarkably small—in fact, in the opinion of some brokers, smaller than ever before known at this season. Factory paper would shade 1 per cent. The choicest mercantile names are quoted at 3@3½ per cent. At the Clearing House this morning, money between the banks was in large supply, with loans at 1½ and 2 per cent.

Butte was the only really active stock in to-day's market. Dominion Coal was very strong.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	250
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	163	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	122
Fitchburg pf.	..	104¾
Old Colony	..	193
West End	85¾	86
West End pf.	108	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	110	29	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
29¼	30	600	Am. Malting Co	29½	29⅝	29½	29½	− ⅛
78¾	79¾	125	Am. Malting Co. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	36½	200	American Cotton Oil	35½	35¾	35½	35⅝	.....
85	86	65	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	.....
130	135	65	American Express	132	132½	132	132½	.....
11⅛	11⅜	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	.....
34½	35	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34½	34	34½	+1½
112⅜	112½	20,144	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111½	112⅝	111¼	112⅜	− ⅛
107¼	108¼	130	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅝
96	98	112	Am. Tel. & Cable	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
114	114¼	12,830	American Tobacco	113	115	112¾	114	+1
119	125	100	American Tobacco pf.	120	120	120	120	+4
31¼	32	1,650	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32¾	32¾	31	32½	.....
12⅛	12½	330	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¾	− ⅛
33⅝	33¾	7,568	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
44	45	400	B. & O., all in. pd.	44	44	43¾	44	−1
2¾	3	430	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
64½	64¾	1,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¾	64⅝	63¾	64¼	.....
79½	80⅜	300	Canadian Pacific	80	80	80	80	−2⅜
24¼	25¼	100	Central Pacific	24	24	24	24	−1
21¼	21¾	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	− ¼
153	154½	255	Chicago & Alton	154	154	154	154	−3
114⅝	114¾	3,828	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114	114⅞	113⅞	114⅞	+ ½
13⅞	14	1,100	Chicago Great West.	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
38½	39⅝	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	40	40	40	40	.....
7½	8½	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
27½	28¼	205	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
107½	107⅝	6,732	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107	107¾	107	107⅝	+ ⅜
161	...	412	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	161	160	161	+ ¾
131	131½	350	Chicago & Northw.	131	131½	131	131½	+ ¾
100⅞	101⅛	2,722	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	+ ⅞
8½	8⅝	84	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	.....
33½	33⅜	105	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	− ¼
39¼	39½	220	C., C., C. & St. L.	39	39	39	39	.....
45	45⅜	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45⅜	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
175	176	1,000	Consolidated Gas	173	175	173	175	+2½
102	103	85	Delaware & Hudson	101¾	102	101¾	102	.....
140	142	463	Del., Lack. & West.	141	141	140	140	.....
53⅜	53½	885	Denver & R. G. pf.	53¼	53¾	53¼	53⅜	.....
125	130	30	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	.....
58	59	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	59	59	59	59	−1
29¼	29⅜	1,718	Fed. Steel, wh'n iss.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	.....
70¼	70⅜	1,646	Fed. S. pf., wh'n iss.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¼	− ⅛
78¼	78½	2,441	General Electric	78⅜	78⅝	77¼	77¼	− ⅝
135¼	137½	50	Great Nor. pf., ex div.	136¾	136¾	136⅜	136¾	.....
43¾	43⅞	120	Hawaiian Sugar	43	43	43	43	+1½
107¾	108	1,381	Illinois Central	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	− ⅛
53	53½	400	International Paper	52	53	52	53	+ ⅝
87	87½	210	Int. Paper pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ½
47	48	10	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
90	92	200	Laclede Gas pf.	90	90	90	90	−2½
15	16	100	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	− ½
63	64	950	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64¼	64¼	63	63	+1
54	54½	3,765	Louisville & Nashville	54	54¼	54	54	− ⅝
97¼	97½	30,928	Manhattan Con	95¼	97⅝	95	97⅜	+1⅞
159	159⅜	9,740	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	159⅝	157¾	159⅛	+ ⅛
105	107	45	Michigan Central	105	105½	105	105½	.....
27⅜	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
60	61	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	60½	59½	60½	+1
125½	126	200	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	125½	125½	125½	125½	− ½
31¼	32	730	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	+1½
32⅛	32⅜	1,410	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	.....
32⅜	33	200	National Biscuit Co.	32¼	33	32¼	33	+ ⅝
32	32¼	250	National Lead Co.	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅝
3¼	3⅜	1,400	National Linseed Oil.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
85½	86½	530	New Jersey Central	86	86½	85½	86	+1
103¼	104	410	New York Air Brake	104½	105¼	103	103	+ ½
115⅛	115⅜	1,250	New York Central	115¼	115⅝	115⅛	115¼	− ¼
11	13½	50	Norfolk & West.	14	14	14	14	.....
6¾	6⅞	3,200	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	.....
39¾	39⅞	7,805	Northern Pacific	39½	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
74⅝	74¾	4,199	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	75	74⅝	74¾	− ⅛
...	...	38	Omaha & St. Louis	8	8	8	8	.....
15	15¼	200	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
52	54½	140	Oregon R. & Nav.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	− ⅝
27	30	40	Oregon Short Line	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
43½	45¼	70	Pacific Coast	44	44	43¼	43¼	.....
80	83	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	82	82	81¾	81¾	.....
31⅜	31⅞	1,050	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅛
117¾	117⅞	250	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	− ⅛
102⅜	103	1,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¼	103	102¾	103	+ ⅝
65	66	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	.....
196⅜	197¼	393	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	196½	196⅞	196¼	196⅞	− ⅛
16½	16¾	520	Reading	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
39⅛	39¾	1,763	Reading 1st pf.	38½	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ½
19	19¾	20	Reading 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	.....
126	...	40	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	.....
62⅝	63¼	350	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62¼	62¼	61⅜	61⅜	−1⅜
11	12¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
89	90	129	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
79½	80	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	79	79	79	79	− ¾
158	...	137	St. Paul Omaha pf.	160	160	160	160	.....
22¼	23	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	− ¼
8½	8⅝	225	Southern Railway	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½	.....
33¼	33½	1,510	Southern Railway pf.	33⅝	33½	33¼	33⅝	− ⅛
26⅞	27	450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	.....
13⅜	13¼	120	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	+ ¼
154	155	900	Third Avenue	155	155	152	153¼	− ¼
31⅞	32	5,000	Union Pacific	31⅞	32	31⅜	32	.....
63⅜	63¼	9,001	Union Pacific pf.	65	65⅜	63⅜	63¼	− ⅛
1	1⅛	4,600	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
40	44	25	United States Express.	43	43	43	43	.....
6	6⅜	500	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
63⅝	64	220	U. S. Leather pf.	63½	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	.....
38	38½	730	United States Rubber.	37½	38¼	37½	38	+ ¼
101	101¼	350	U. S. Rubber pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
7¼	7½	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
19½	20	1,080	Wabash pf.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	− ⅛
91⅜	91¾	865	Western Union Tel.	91	91½	91	91½	+ ½
3¼	3½	275	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
17¼	19	20	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	17	17	17	17	.....
Sales.....		176,794						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s 2,000 ..... 101½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip 300 96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000 88
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s 500 ..... 71½
2,000 ..... 71½
3,000 ..... 71¼
10,000 ..... 71⅜
10,000b3 ..... 71½
4,000 ..... 71½
16,000 ..... 71⅝
3,000 ..... 71¾
9,000 ..... 71⅝
1,000 ..... 71¾
Gen 4s 7,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93⅜
2,000 ..... 93½
23,000 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅝
55,000 ..... 93½
28,000 ..... 93⅝
500 ..... 93⅞
2,000 ..... 93⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs 7,000 ..... 114¾
1,000 ..... 114⅞
B & O Con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co Certfs 20,000 118
Balt & Ohio 3½s, When Issued 35,000 ..... 95⅜
25,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio 4s, When Issued 15,000 ..... 93½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs 2,000 ..... 89½
3,000 90
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 2,000 104
4,000 ..... 103½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 12,000 ..... 116½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000 ..... 88½
Bur, Ced R & N 1st 5,000 ..... 107¾
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s 5,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89½
Cent of N J Gen 5s 3,000 ..... 113⅞
21,000 ..... 113¾
Cent Ohio Reor 1st 60,000 ..... 107½
17,000s15f 104½
17,000 ..... 107½
Central Pac Ext 5s, Speyer & Co Certfs 9,000 103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 11,000 85
1,000c 85
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 3,000 ..... 110½
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s 33,000 ..... 103¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000 108
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A 15,000 106
Chic, Mil & St Paul, Chic & Mo River 5s 3,000 ..... 115½
Chic & P Wn Div 5s 24,000 ..... 117¾
Southn Minn Div 1,000 ..... 119⅝
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s 1,000 143
Chic & N W Ext 4s 1,000 ..... 105⅛
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s 2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 ..... 104¾
Chic, R I & Pac 6s 2,000 ..... 131½
Chic Term Tran 4s 2,000 ..... 89½
29,000 ..... 89¾
24,000 90
8,000 ..... 90¼
Col Midland 2-4s 1,000 58
Den & R G Imp 5s 1,000 96
Total sales $1,768,800

Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1,000 ..... 97¼
10,000 ..... 97⅜
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s 2,000 ..... 99½
Detroit City Gas 5s 1,000 93
5,000 ..... 93½
Det, Mac & Mar L G 4,000 16
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 10,000 ..... 112½
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 2,000 107
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 1,000 ..... 114½
2,000 ..... 114¾
3,000 114
Erie Gen Lien 4s 8,000 70
Erie 4s, Prior Bds 25,000 90
1,000 ..... 90¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st 5,000 ..... 74⅜
9,000 ..... 74½
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 9,000 99
1,000 ..... 99⅛
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s 9,000 ..... 85¼
Illinois Central, St Louis Div 3½s 15,000 93
Louisv Div 3½s 15,000 ..... 93½
Ill Central 4s, 1953 2,000 ..... 102¼
Interl & Gt N 1st 10,000 123
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 4,000 87
2,000 ..... 87½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st 7,000s3 ..... 72¾
5,000s3 ..... 72½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 105¼
2,000 105
L S & M So 1st Reg 2,000 ..... 105¾
Met St Ry Gen 5s 15,000 ..... 113⅞
10,000b3 ..... 113⅝
28,000 ..... 113⅜
34,000 114
Minn & St L Con 5s 3,000s20f 108¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 88⅜
12,000 ..... 88⅜
5,000 ..... 88¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 8,000 ..... 61¾
9,000 ..... 62½
Mo Pac 1st Cons 26,000 ..... 104¾
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s 3,000 ..... 77¾
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 6,000 101
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s 5,000 103
Nash, C & St L Con 4,000 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103¾
Nat Starch M Co 1st 10,000 107
N Y Central 1st Coup 1,000 ..... 117¾
N Y Cent Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 110¾
N Y Central & Hud, Lake Sh Col 3½s 50,000 ..... 94⅜
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 3,000 105
1,000 ..... 104⅞
9,000 ..... 104¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000 ..... 107½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 10,000 ..... 66⅝
10,000 ..... 66½
5,000 ..... 66⅜
20,000 ..... 66¼
500 ..... 66⅛
5,000 ..... 66½
2,000 ..... 66⅝
N Y, Sus & Wn G M 5,000 82
Oreg R & Nav 4s 13,000 ..... 99¾

N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 102⅝
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 3,000 ..... 100¾
500 ..... 100⅞
500 ..... 100⅞
13,000 ..... 100¾
10,000 ..... 100⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s 3,000 127
Oregon Short Line Inc B & Col Trust 3,000 ..... 55¼
10,000 ..... 55⅝
10,000 ..... 55⅞
Pacific Coast 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs 14,000 99
Reading Co Gen 4s 27,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 81
6,000 ..... 80⅞
40,000 ..... 80¾
5,000 ..... 80⅞
7,000 81
Rio Grande Wn 1st 2,000 87
St L & Ir M Gen 5s 4,000 ..... 96¾
8,000 ..... 96⅞
10,000 97
4,000 ..... 96⅞
St L Southwn 1st 9,000 ..... 79¼
St Paul & Dul 2d 1,000 105
St Paul, Min & Man Con 6s, Redu to 4½s 4,000 110
San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000 ..... 67⅜
20,000 ..... 67½
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000 92
5,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 92
So Pac of Arizona 1st 10,000 109
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 97½
Standard R & T Inc 11,000 ..... 18½
9,000 18
Tex & N O Cons 5s 3,000 ..... 102½
4,000 ..... 102¾
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 1,000 107
Texas & Pacific 2d 6s 10,000 ..... 44½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs 3,000 ..... 91½
Union Pacific 4s 500 99
13,000 99
1,000 ..... 99⅛
24,000 99
500 99
1,000 ..... 99⅛
47,000 99
500 ..... 99⅛
12,000 ..... 99⅛
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs 8,000 77
10,000 ..... 76¾
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 113¼
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 88
4,000 ..... 88½
Wabash Deb, Series B 35,000 31
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 109⅞
4,000 110
1,000 ..... 109¾
Registered 40,000 ..... 109⅜
Western Un Col Tr 5s 1,000 ..... 111½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs 15,000 ..... 58¾
5,000 59
5,000 ..... 59¼
3,000 ..... 58¾

Theosophists Must Pay Taxes.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision to the effect that the New England Theosophical Corporation must pay taxes upon its property. The corporation claimed its property was exempt from taxation under the statutes, as a "literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institution," but the court holds that a theosophical organization is neither literary, benevolent, charitable, nor scientific.

Manhattan State Hospital Contract.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day announced that the contract for erecting and finishing the cottage colony buildings at Central Islip, which are to form a part of the Manhattan State Hospital, had been awarded to Miles Leonard of Binghamton at $697,707. The contract calls for semi-fireproof construction, involving fireproof corridors and a fireproof main cottage. Bids for entire fireproof construction exceeded the money available.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75
3s, r., 1918	105½	105½	Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	105⅞	Consol. Ice	46¾	48	New Cent. Coal	35	43
3s, 10'8, small	106¼	106½	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
3s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	14¼	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½
4s, c., 1907	111½	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	128⅝	Eighth Avenue	360	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	34
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	128⅝	Erie	12½	12⅝	N. Y. & Norfolk So.	55	66
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112½	Erie 1st pf.	32⅜	32½	Nor. & W. pf.	48½	49½
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113½	Erie 2d pf.	16¼	17	Ont. Mining	4½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H.	32	33	Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	F. & P. M. pf.	33	38	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	63
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	Penn. Coal	325	..
			Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	20	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	185	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
American Coal	118	122	H. B. Claflin	89½	98	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	46
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40	Harlem	353	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. St. & W. Co. pf., ex. d.	86	87¼	Homestake	55	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	9½	12
Ann Arbor	11¼	12	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	100	Quicksilver	1½	2
Ann Arbor pf.	35	35½	Ill. Steel Co. t. r., stamped	92	93	Quicksilver pf.	6½	7½
Ann Arbor pf., when is'd	20	22	Iowa Central	8¼	8¾	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
B. & O., when is'd	70	70	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
B. & O. pf., w. i.	68¼	..	Jollet & Chicago	160	..	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6½	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
B'klyn Union Gas	123	125	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
Brunswick City	7½	9	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16¾	21
Buff., R. & P.	30	32	Keokuk & West.	3	5	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75	Lake Shore	190¼	193	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	20¼	30½
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Long Island	47	55	St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5
Canada So.	51¾	52¾	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	22	24
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	Mah. Coal. R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & Duluth.	21½	22
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	54½	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. P., M. & M.	168	174
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	29¼	28½	Mexican Central	4¾	5	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	73	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	176½	178	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	92	Stl. bullion certfs.	60	61
C., C., C. & St. L.	86	88	M.	10	12	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Clev., L. & W.	16½	17	M. St. P. & S. S.	23	24½	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6⅝
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. pf.	23	24½	Tol. & O. C.	40	50
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅝	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	10¾	Tol., Peo. & West.	20	28
Col. Midland	5	6½	Mobile & Ohio	26	28	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Morris & Essex	176	176½	Wells-F. Express	120	125
Col. & H. C. & I.	4½	5½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	97¾	West Chi. St.	92⅞	94⅜
C., H. V. & T.	3½	4½	Nat. Lead pf.	109½	112			
			Nat. Starch	5	7½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,060	Am. Sug. Refs.	112	112½	111⅞	112⅜
2,210	Am. Tobacco	112⅜	114⅜	112¼	114⅜
200	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
360	B'klyn R. T.	63⅞	64⅜	63⅝	64⅜
2,480	Chi., B. & Q.	114	114⅜	114	114⅜
2,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	106⅞	107⅜	106⅞	107⅜
40	Chi., R. I. & P.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
560	Louis. & Nash.	54½	54½	54½	54⅝
8,590	Manhattan	95⅞	97⅝	94⅞	97⅜
290	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32½	32	32
1,900	Nor. Pacific	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅞
350	Nor. Pac. pf.	74½	75	74½	75
700	People's Gas	102¼	103	102¼	103
20	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
930	Reading 1st pf.	38½	39¼	38½	39¼
140	Southern pf.	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝
40	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	26½	26½	26½
110	Union Pacific	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
850	Union Pac. pf.	63⅛	63⅜	63	63⅜
20	Wabash pf.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
10	West. Union	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
46,060					

BONDS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71⅜	71½	71⅜	71½
10,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	44½	44½	44½	44½
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	77	77
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
$80,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Oct.	$37,147	$34,752	$38,098
From July 1	508,349	472,724	458,890
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week Oct.	$96,707	$109,253	$83,000
From July 1	1,293,921	1,145,291	1,098,880
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week Oct.	$68,689	$73,928	$57,247
From July 1	1,062,280	1,063,174	864,794
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	655
2d week Oct.	$65,706	$59,826	$47,482
From Jan. 1	2,343,790	2,146,479	2,052,954
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Oct.	$10,303	$10,213	$7,873
From July 1	167,209	163,587	120,322
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week Oct.	$179,896	$174,045	.....
From July 1	2,206,607	2,064,907	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week Oct.	$66,884	$67,013	$56,043
From July 1	981,587	950,867	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	615,689	590,862	540,952
Op. ating ex.	488,669	390,571	362,490
Net earnings	177,029	200,091	178,462
Prop. ex. to gross	71¼	67¾	67
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,126,655	1,130,386	1,032,090
Net earnings	342,788	417,150	306,758
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	949,627	863,541	869,115
Oper. ex. and tax.	654,054	590,707	610,329
Net earnings	295,573	272,834	258,786
Total income	300,276	272,834	258,786
Fixed charges	179,940	175,875	179,209
Balance	120,336	92,959	79,586
Dividends	55,880	27,360	.....
Surplus	64,456	65,599	.....
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross earnings	1,523,786	1,352,677	1,176,787
Operating ex.	857,103	791,417	742,299
Net earnings	666,683	561,246	434,265
Prop. ex. to gross	56¼	60	64⅜
Charges	229,245	215,150	241,239
Surplus	437,438	346,096	193,046

LINKS FULL OF GOLFERS

Over Seventy Players in the Essex County Club's Games.

TOLER WINS THE GOLD MEDAL

Many Able Competitors and Several Close Matches Is the Result—Baltusrol Wins the Team Contest.

Beautiful golfing weather and as fine a field of contestants as any club could ask for its open tournament were among the pleasant conditions that fell to the lot of the Essex County Country Club at Orange yesterday. Over seventy players, representing a host of neighboring clubs, started in the qualifying round for the chief trophy, the Essex County Cup, and sixty-five turned in scores. Of these, the lowest was 78 strokes, made by H. P. Toler, who showed that he is still just as good a golfer as ever.

It was a grand record, and its peculiar feature was that fourteen of the eighteen holes were made in four strokes each. Toler thereby won the gold medal for the best score of the day. It is within one of the record for the course, 77 strokes, held by Howard A. Colby of the home club.

In the match-play round in the afternoon, however, Toler was beaten by James A. Tyng. In this round there were two nineteen-hole matches, the victors being J. H. Merritt of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, and H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, who was just beaten in the final round for the championship of that city.

One of the most remarkable performances of the day was done by Malcolm Graham, Jr., who fell into the ravine in driving for the third hole and took 25 strokes. Had he understood the local rule, he could have picked up and driven another ball, losing only one stroke.

Sixteen qualified for the chief trophy and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup. The list of contestants, with scores, follows—the first seven scores, the only ones under 90 strokes, being given in full. First is the list of the eligible sixteen for the Essex County Cup:

Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol—									
Out	4	4	6	4	5	4	4	5	4—40
In	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4—38
Total									78
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow—									
Out	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—40
In	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	4	5—38
Total									80
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	4	4	6	4	3	5	6	3	6—41
In	5	3	6	6	4	4	6	4	4—42
Total									83
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol—									
Out	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	6—42
In	7	3	6	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
Total									84
T. T. Reid, Montclair—									
Out	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	5—43
In	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	6—42
Total									85
T. H. Powers-Farr, Essex County—									
Out	5	4	6	5	3	5	5	5	6—44
In	5	3	6	5	3	5	7	4	7—42
Total									86
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—									
Out	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	4—43
In	5	5	6	7	5	5	6	2	4—45
Total									88

	Out.	In.	Total.
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	48	43	91
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	46	46	92
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	49	43	92
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	49	44	93
Allan Kennedy, Essex County	48	45	93
C. F. Watson, Essex County	49	44	93
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	45	49	94
F. Reynolds, Essex County	41	53	94
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	49	46	95

The following sixteen qualified to play for the Consolation Cup:

	Out.	In.	Total.
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island	44	51	95
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	47	48	95
William Runkle, Essex County	46	49	95
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	52	43	95
Paul Wilcox, Montclair	44	51	95
William Clark, Jr., Essex County	51	44	95
L. H. Conklin, Essex County	45	50	95
W. H. Marsh, Morris County	42	53	95
W. A. Larned, Baltusrol	48	47	95
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	49	47	96
H. G. Cortis, Essex County	49	48	97
W. L. Thompson, Morris County	51	46	97
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	49	48	97
F. A. Marcellus, North Jersey	45	52	97
L. St. Clair Colby, Essex County	52	45	97
Arthur Schroeder, Montclair	51	47	98

The other players, with scores, were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
The Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	48	50	98
George B. Jenkinson, 2d, Essex Co.	44	54	98
H. B. Billings, Essex County	54	45	99
P. C. Hubbard, Montclair	49	50	99
Frank Enos, Englewood	51	48	99
T. C. Ennever, Essex County	49	50	99
H. K. Toler, Baltusrol	50	51	101
James L. Taylor, Queens County	48	53	101
M. B. Metcalf, Essex County	53	49	102
George A. Toffey, Jersey City	53	49	102
A. B. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic	53	50	103
W. A. Bryant, Essex County	49	54	103
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Staten Island	42	62	104
Howard S. Bowns, Crescent Athletic	51	53	104
Harold Godwin, Queens County	47	57	104
J. P. Dodd, Englewood	54	51	105
A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn	49	56	105
W. J. Kingsland, Essex County	48	58	106
George M. Gill, Essex County	54	53	107
Arthur C. Whitney, Crescent	50	57	107
R. M. Miles, Essex County	52	55	107
A. G. Hamilton, Baltusrol	57	51	108
H. F. Whitney, Crescent	57	52	109
Carl Gordon, Staten Island	59	53	112
Ernest H. Lloyd, Essex County	60	52	112
E. W. Forrest, Essex County	62	53	115
R. P. McDougall, Essex County	55	60	115
R. A. Waterbury, Baltusrol	63	53	116
B. F. Craig, Jersey City	62	56	118
Hugh N. Mackenzie, St. Andrew's	68	52	120
S. Y. L'Hommedieu, Essex County	64	59	123
L. Hallock Jr., Essex County	62	64	126
A. C. Denman, Jr., Essex County	68	59	127

The result of the match play rounds in the afternoon for the two trophies is:

Essex County Cup.—First match play round—Walter J. Travis beat C. M. Hamilton, 2 up; C. F. Watson beat C. L. Tappin, 5 up and 3 to play; H. M. Forrest beat T. F. Reynolds, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. H. Merritt beat Allan Kennedy, 3 up, (19 holes;) A. L. Steele, Jr., beat Howard Colby, 3 up and 1 to play; James A. Tyng beat H. P. Toler, 4 up and 3 to play; A. L. Norris beat T. T. Reid, 3 up and 1 to play; T. H. Powers-Farr beat W. R. Thurston, 2 up.

Consolation Cup.—First match play round—H. G. Cortis beat W. L. Thompson, 7 up and 6 to play; William Runkle and F. A. Marcellus finished even at the 18th hole and will play off the tie to-day; Paul Wilcox beat Arthur Schroeder by default, the latter retiring after a tie game at the last hole; Arthur Taylor beat William Clark, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play; L. St. Clair Colby beat H. K. Toler, 5 up and 4 to play; George E. Armstrong beat L. H. Conklin, 5 up and 1 to play; the matches between F. M. Harrison and R. C. Watson, Jr., and W. A. Larned and W. Y. Marsh will be finished today.

As an additional feature there was a team match, each club being represented by four members. The Baltusrol team won, being composed of H. P. Toler, 78; James A. Tyng, 84; W. A. Larned, 95, and H. K. Toler, 101. Total, 358 strokes. The Essex County team came second with a total of 370, followed by Montclair, with 372, and Staten Island Cricket, 406 strokes. The tournament will be continued to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Building on Fifteenth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and Auction Sales.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Boehm & Coon to an investor, for cash, the six-story business building 48 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103.

A. S. Lamphear has sold for Rachel Axelrod to Mrs. M. Braun, for about $70,000, the new five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through Leitner & Marks, to Louis Satnick, three lots on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75.2 by 132.6 by 75 by 131.3. The buyers will erect four-story flats on the plot. At the auction sale of the Bathgate estate property last November these lots sold for $2,000 each.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Max Marx to George Mimmo the two-story and basement private dwelling 516 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

William Rosenzweig has bought from Michael Elias, for about $85,000, the six four-story flats, with stores, 2,382 to 2,388 and 2,392 and 2,394 Second Avenue, each 20 by 80.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the estate of Rudolph Schullinger the dwelling 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Frederick Sackett the four-story buildings 478 to 484 Cherry Street, on a plot 84 by 50.

Schlesinger & Co. have sold to Mrs. Mary Sproule the five-story brick double flat 1,764 Third Avenue, 25 by 100. The same firm has also sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 159 West Ninety-third Street, 15 by 100.8½, and the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 158 West Fifty-fourth Street, 17 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Theron G. Strong, for $12,050, the three and four story brick dwelling 28 East Thirteenth Street, 23.2 by 56.5 by 24.2 by 51.

Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, to Jacob Klingenstein, for $20,700, the two-story brick tenement 40 Rivington Street, 24.10 by 100.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Marinus Willett, for $25,100, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1,802 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to H. B. Laidlaw, for $23,250, the plot of about 9¾ acres, with mansion and stables, on the east side of Palisade Avenue, about 980 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly River Avenue.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2¾ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, extending to the old line of Bloomingdale Road, 25.2¾ by about 90, vacant.

By J. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 386 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 36.3 by 82, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 2,332 Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.10 by 90, three-story brick building, with store; all title and interest of Charles F. Rime on July 8, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50.6 by 88; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Boston Road, west side, 193.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 30 by 50.7 by 61.8; Zenaide D. Schullenberg of 2,457 Second Avenue, owner; F. G. Camp of 91 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Avenue D, west side, 78 feet south of Fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; John B. Crosby of Unionport, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Dawson Street, south side, 242 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 18 by 23; John Otto of 775 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall Street, to a nine-story brick bank and office building; Robert M. Gallaway, Trustee; Loughran & Behrman of 39 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 7 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick studio building; Edward S. Atwater, owner; A. R. MacDonald of 253 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 48 John Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and store; John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Trust Fund Society of 44 John Street, owner; William B. Tubby of 81 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 160 West Thirty-third Street, to a three-story brick office building, with stores; estate of Nicholas Wernert of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,122 Madison Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone stable; Mary A. King of Newport, R. I., owner; Edward Smith of 41 Ann Street, architect; cost, $525.

No. 158 Chrystie Street and 20 to 24 Delancey Street, to four five-story brick tenements, with stores; Moses Shedlinsky of 343 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1 Sheridan Square, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Rachel Levy, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 115 feet west of Brook Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Sophie Levy of 749 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; P. Egan of 1,150 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $350.

O. H. P. Belmont Rents a House.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented to O. H. P. Belmont, through H. S. Ely & Co., the Cole house at 677 Fifth Avenue, for a term of years. This house adjoins the one recently built by Levi P. Morton. Mr. Belmont has abandoned the idea of building on his corner lot, Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and has put it in the hands of De Blois & Eldridge for sale.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

AVENUE B, w s, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 20.8 x64.6; Annie M. Hanigan to Samuel Greenfeld $1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Edward Du F. Gault to John Jordan 1

BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 53x146.11x50x164.9, Elizabeth M. H. Hamilton to Christina Hohner ...$1 and Exch.

CLINTON AV, s e corner of Crotona Park South, 101.3x89.11x105.5x44.3; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Benjamin Vian 7,500

CLINTON AV, s w corner of Lebanon St, 20x100x20.4x100; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Augustine J. Smith 4,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 34.11 ft s of 184th St, 16x75; Ella T. Warren to Charles R. Hall 1

DALY AV, w corner of Samuel St, 45x108x45x103.11; Daly Av, n w s, part of Lots 277 and 278, map of East Tremont, 50x119.2x90x122.7; Christina Hohner to Elizabeth M. M. Hamilton 3,250

DALY AV, w corner of Samuel St, 45x108x45x103.11; Andrew Schuhmann and wife to Christina Hohner 1

HILL, n s, 325 ft e of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Catharine Coleman 1,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Emerson St, 25x100x irregular; Susan Maginn to George W. Godward 1

LOT 7, map of property of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Murtzio Zetena 485

LOT 8, map of property of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Murtzio Zetena 520

LOT 150, map of Section A, Tyse estate; William Weiterer and wife to Emil S. Levi 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x36.8; Ellen Hurley to Mary Murray 55,000

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Sophie Rothschild to M. S. Auerbach 10

MADISON AV, w s, Lots 86 to 90, and 164 to 169, map of real estate of William Adee, 125x200 to Washington Av; Joseph Newman to Agnes M. Newman 1

MANHATTAN ST, 48, s w s, 25x81, Louisa A. Finck to John Muller 1,000

MARKET ST, 18, e s, 25x86; Louis Frank and wife to Isaac Gelles 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 425 ft s of 184th St, 50x106; Frederick H. Dressel to Adolph Zink 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lot 12, map of the estate of George W. Hunt, 16.8x185.4x28.6x202; John H. Clapp, referee, to Philip Paul 650

PLOT begins 87.9 ft w of Webster Av, at division line of lands of Peter Dodge and Jacob Ferris, runs w 24.9x n 25x e 26.8x s 25; Peter Dodge to Samuel and Mary Dodge ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x80x irregular; Theodore E. Macy and others to Charles L. McGlade 3,050

PROSPECT AV, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x80x irregular; Theodore E. Macy and others to Peter J. Cooney 3,050

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 925 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; George Carter to William J. Niles, Jr. ..... Nom.

RYER AV, e s, 495 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x123.9x25.5x128.3, ½ part; Sarah Morgan to John J. Morgan 1

WALES AV, e s, 33.6 ft n of 147th St, 16.8x100; Peter J. Conlon to Catharine A. Conlon 1

1ST AV, w s, 23 ft s of 18th St, 23x80; Anna F. Goodwin and others to Louis Meier and another 1

2D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 123d St, 25x62; William T. Purdy and another to Elizabeth A. Brady 17,200

3D AV, w corner of 179th St, 90x90x88x88; M. M. Tracey and others to Anna M. Irwin 1

3D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Annie P. Allen to John Marlon 100

6TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of Avenue C, 20.11x97; Levy Cohen to Harry Fischel 12,375

9TH ST, n s, 177.5 ft e of University Place, 25x98.1; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Charles E. Bigelow 5,500

17TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Union Square West, 25x92; Margaret B. Edson, individually and as sole executrix to Margaret S. Auerbach 56,000

25TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; E. L. Chisolm to Joseph Lawrence 1

29TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Jacob Korn to John D. Karst 1

31ST ST, 129 East, n s, 18.7x56; Arthur A. Hodges to Julia C. Stevens 17,500

57TH ST, 115 East, 20x100.5; Marion E. McGeorge to S. E. Nash 100

83D ST, s s, 138 ft e of 9th Av, 18x102.2; Susan L. Wright to Jane Pratt 1

94TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; Michael M. Forrest and wife to Mary Birdt 1

96TH ST, n s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11x irregular; 60th St, s s, 250.4 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Cherry St, n s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 25x100, leasehold; Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix, &c., to Louisa H. Roe 16,023

106TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Boulevard, 60x61.10; George V. Morton to Alfred Waldron 100

114TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Michael J. Bove to Maria Bove .. 500

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x100.11; George L. Weiss to Emma M. Weiss 1,000

121ST ST, 508 East, 17x80; Edward Dougherty to Thomas F. Garcis 1

123D ST, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; William Somerville to Peter Schaeffer 1

125TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; William H. Brady to John Brady .. Gift

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, runs e to Harlem River x s to 124th St x w —x n 100.11x w 25x s 11x w 25x n 11x w 75x s 100.11x w 28x n 100.11x e 3x n 100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Russell Bradford 43,800

133D ST, s s, 327.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Julius Jungman and wife to James H. Cubberly 100

155TH ST, s s, 506.4 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 114.8x w 60.1 to Edgecombe Av x s 55.8 x e 168.11 to Bradhurst Av x n 168 to 155th St x w 100 to beginning; Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, to Mary Gleason .. 5,000

180TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of Park Av, —x90.4 x20.8x88.7; Charles H. Thornton and another to Donald McKaskill 100

185TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, or Park Av, 16.8x100; Mary Mayer to Elias Scheuer 1

Recorded Leases.

LEDERER, Josephine, to Max Resnick; 17 St. Mark's Place, 5 years $3,600

MICHELS, John, executor, to Lawrence O'Brien; 215 East 49th St, 5 years 720

MOSKOWITZ, Israel, to Samuel Katz and another; 151 and 153 Allen St, 3 years .. 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BACOT, Julius I., to Emily S. Dow; 62 Dey St; 117 West 122d St; 331 Spring St, and 499 Washington St, 2 1-3 years $1,500

BINGHAM, William H., and James, to Charles M. Dedrick; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 95th St, 2 years 15,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Henry F. Eisentrager; n s of 90th St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,500

BRADY, Harriet A., to William B. Trowbridge; 218 West 71st St, 3 years 13,000

BROWN, Josephine A., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 19th St, 280 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 13,000

COONEY, Peter J., to Theodore E. Macy and others; e s of Prospect Av, 175 ft n of 156th St, 1 year 1,550

DELAFIELD, Augustus F., to Terence Jacobson; e s of 6th Av, 61.8 ft s of 24th St, 1 year 5,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 850 and 852 West End Av, 3 years 85,000

EBERTH, Carl R., to Denis D. Collins, individually, and as guardian; s s of Garfield St, 95.5 ft w of Valentine Av, 5 years 5,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 640 and 642 6th St, 3 years 42,000

FRANK, Louis, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 18 Market St, 3 years 27,000

FRANK, Louis, to Jacob Korn; 18 Market St, installments 4,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Mary Hopkins; n w corner of Madison Av and 88th St, ½ year 65,000

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Emilie J. Murray; 104 and 104½ Cherry St, 1 year 10,000

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Eliza C. Farnham; w s of Avenue B, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 5 years 12,000

HAMILTON, Elizabeth M., to Jacob Schmidlapp, Daly Av, w corner of Samuel St, 1 year 2,500

HESSBERG, Isaac, to George Rubenstein; n s of proposed 5th St, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 3 years 2,500

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Kochkeller; n s of proposed 5th St, 373.11, 123.11, 323.11, 223.11, 423.11, and 173.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, (six mortgages,) 1 year, each for 750

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Kochkeller; n s of proposed 5th St, 103.11, 448.11, and 473.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year, each for 500

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Baer; n s of proposed 5th St, 298.11 and 448.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 5,000

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Baer; n s of proposed 5th St, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 3 years 2,500

HORBELT, Louise, otherwise Louise H. Murphy, to Michael J. Kelly; 307 West 147th St, demand 2,230

JACOBS, Simon, to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; 739 and 741 East 6th St, 5 years 43,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jacobson and another; n s of 6th St 188.5 ft w of Avenue D; also n s of 6th St, 166 ft w of Avenue D, demand 2,000

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Hudson River Bank; s s of 26th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 15,000

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Sarah A. Taylor; s s of 26th St, 435 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 14,000

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Gouverneur Kortright; n s of 25th St, 450 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 10,000

KARST, John D., to Jacob Korn; s s of 29th St, about 200 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 14,000

KUHN, Andrew F., to Adeline C. Dinn; e s of Nelson Av, 350.11 ft s of Union St, 5 years 3,000

LAWRENCE, Joseph, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of 25th St, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 10,000

LESINSKY, Henry, to Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; w s of 6th Av, 83.3 ft s of 15th St, 5 years 42,000

MAIER, Louis and Julius, to Charles Scholle; 309 1st Av, 3 years 11,000

MARION, John, to Annie P. Allen; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 171st St, one-half year. 3,400

McGLADE, Charles L., to Theodore E. Macy and others; e s of Prospect Av, 200 ft n of 156th St, 1 year 1,550

MEKEON, Joanna, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 8th Av, 74 ft n of 93d St, 3 years 5,000

METZLER, John H., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Valentine Av, as widened, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, extend to Tiebout Av, if prolonged, one-fourth year 12,000

MEYER, Matilda, to Marine Ins. Co.; s w corner of Fordham, or North 3d, Av and 171st St, 2 years 1,000

MEYER, Emil, to Robert I. and Ann C. Brown, trustees, &c.; s w corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 3 years 22,000

MURRAY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Madison Av and 91st St, 3 years 31,500

NASH, Stephen H., to Emma M. Bailey; n s of 57th St, 130 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 22,000

NATALE, Luigi, to Irving Savings Institution; 235 and 237 East 111th St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 18,000

NATALE, Luigi, to Gregorio, 235 and 237 East 111th St, installments 4,000

NORTON, Mary E. and Patrick, to Bertram H. Fancher; s s of 61st St, 241 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 6,000

O'BRIEN, Lawrence, to Conrad Stein; 215 East 47th St, saloon lease, demand 800

RIORDAN, Minnie and William J., to Union Trust Company of New York; 369 to 373 Cherry St, and 71 Gouverneur St, 5 years 22,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; n s of 28th St, 500 ft w of 6th Av, demand 1,500

SCHNURMACHER, Simon, to Charles and Anna Weiss; 1,431 1st Av, 5 years 2,500

VIAU, Benjamin, to United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, &c.; s e corner of Jerome Park South and Clinton Av, 44.4 to Crotona Av, installments 6,500

WALDRON, Alfred, to Augusta C. Darragh; n s of 100th St, 90 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 10,000

WALSH, Matthew, to Joseph Mathers and another; n s of 137th St, 637.6 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 5,000

WALSH, Matthew, to Albert and Nellie Pinna; n s of 137th St, 637.6 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 500

WETHERBEE, Gardner, to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees, &c.; s w s of West End Av, 22.2 and 42.2 ft s of 78th St, (two mortgages,) 4 years 32,000

WIELANDT, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75 Elizabeth St, 5 years 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to Rufus R. Graves $14,000

BASCH, Amanda, to Siegfried Romann 1,500

BENDHEIM, Carrie, to Salomon Marx .. Nom.

CORREIA, Clementine, executrix, to Clementine Correja ..... Nom.

COWPERTHWAIT, Frederick N., to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c. Nom.

COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., guardian, to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c. ..... Nom.

DORSETT, Eliza M., to Louisa Sluyter 3,001

GRAVES, Rufus R., to Atlantic Trust Company 1

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, to Henry F. Miller 14,000

McWILLIAM, John, to Sarah M. Miller .. 12,022

MEEKER, Arthur J., another, executors, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank 840

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Colonial Trust Company 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Clinton H. Leggett 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 106th St, 25.4x100; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor. $46

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; Isaac Lew's & Sons against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor. 853

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; William H. McWhirter against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor 8,406

MANHATTAN ST, 1,506 to 1,310; Bradley & Currier Company against George W. Spitzer, owner; George W. Spitzer and R. Gill & Sons, contractors 2,462

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 450 ft n of 122d St, 75x200 to Claremont Av; Louis Beck against the Catholic University of America, owner; Augustus C. Dexter, contractor 11,365

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 450 ft n of 122d St, 75x200 to Claremont Av; John A. Hamilton against the Catholic University of America, owner; Augustus C. Dexter, contractor 793

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100x100; Arthur Wriedt against Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor 165

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, 75x— to 117th St x25x—; D. C. Stelber against Maud Nesbit, owner and contractor 631

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 484; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor 67

WEST END AV, 915; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor 16

WILLIS AV, 444; D. C. Stelber against Adolph Weber, owner; Gus P. Bruederlein, contractor 98

3D ST, 301 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson 175

3D ST, 303 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson 175

3D ST, 305 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson 175

3D ST, 307 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson 175

3D ST, 301 to 307 East; the Union Stove Works against Isaacs & Jacobson, owners and contractors 928

3D ST, 142 East; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Charles L. Allen and Anna Y. Gibson, owners; George H. Gibson, contractor 262

39TH ST, 16 West; Janes & Kirtland against John S. Weatherley, owner; Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractor 87

56TH ST, 58 and 85 East; Candee & Smith against Laura G. Weller, owner; F. M. Weller, contractor 173

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; the Garden City Company against William Thuren, owner and contractor 250

99TH ST, 33 West; Jacob Siegelman against Isidor Fredel, Wolf Levy, and Angelo Felacco, owners and contractors. 225

117TH ST, 368 West; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor 16

129TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 38x100; William H. McWhirter against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor. 1,250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,
Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

49TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Jacob Korn, with John D. Karst, Jr., (nine payments) $48,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 74th St, 25x77; Oscar von Bernuth against Charles Naarden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Smith.

BELMONT AV, s e s, Lot 2, and Grove Av, n w s, Lot 9, map of the Village of East Tremont, West Farms, road leading from New York to Boston, w s of adjoining land of Thomas Booth, 85.3x260, contains ½ acre; William H. Horner and another against James W. Horner and others, (partition;) attorney, W. Romer.

CANAL ST, 111; Edwin J. Wallace against Amelia Thompson and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander.

PENFOLD AV, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; Edward M. Scudder against Emmy S. Liljedahl and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Scott.

16TH ST, n s, 150.1 ft e of 11th Av, 25.1x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Andrew Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

887TH ST, n s, 118.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.8; Egbert B. Seaman against William F. Burroughs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

101ST ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 95x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John W. Livingston and others; attorney, C. E. Miller.

154TH ST, s s, 226.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 27x99.11; Johanna Weischmann, executrix, against Selma Wallach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Vaughan.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

51—James E. Simpson, Jr., et al., surviving partners, appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by George A. Gorman for the appellee, and concluded by James H. Hayden for the appellants.

53—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary A. Wardwell, administratrix, &c.—Argued by George H. Gorman for the appellant, and by George A. King for the appellee.

54 and 55—T. B. Merrill, as receiver, &c., appellant

FURNISHED ROOMS.

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29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive, nicely furnished rooms, third floor; together or divided; highest references.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN WISHES ROOM AND BOARD in high-class private German family; west side, above 59th St.; must furnish A1 references; finely furnished room; first-class table; irreproachable locality. Address A. K., Box 216, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By, refined German Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on lady; good reference. Doute, 308 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can be well recommended by last employer. Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in private family; wages $18; best city reference. 418 East 70th St., Gaffney's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at present employer's until engaged; best city references. 6 E st 58th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent bread, cake, pastry, ice creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. 418 West 50th St., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook in private family; best city reference; no objection to little coarse washing if required. 132 West 62d St., ring Lundy's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress in a small private family; city, or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—As cook, laundress, or to do housework in a small family; capable and reliable; best reference. 233 East 34th St.

COOK.—By capable woman; excellent cook; private family; best city reference. J. F., 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; wages $30 to $40; city references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference from last employer. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent, superior cook; willing and obliging; present employer's. 250 West 72d St.

COOK.—By an English cook; wages, $40. L. S., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker would like few more customers; no objection to country; best reference; or permanent position accepted. Dressmaker, 322 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced children's dressmaker, formerly with Mme. Thurn, would like a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; more work by day in private families; rapid worker; reference. Smith, 205 West 145th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework in small family; willing and obliging; with some experience and willing to learn. Call Friday and Saturday, 341 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; reference. 216 West 36th St., Brennan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By German maid; useful, trustworthy; good seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; city or country; first-class reference. M. B., 37 Sutton Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork if necessary. Can be seen at present employer's, 41 West 21st St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable woman as laundress; willing to assist in kitchen or with chamberwork; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; best city and country references. Can be seen at 106 West 52d St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German, from Hanover; competent to take full charge of children from 3 up; teaches German; best references. S. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to child over two years, or to do children's plain sewing; personal references. Call, or write, present employer's, 624 West End Av, 90th St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; eleven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; salary moderate. B., 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references; just disengaged. Delley, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By first-class butler or waiter; willing and obliging; city reference. D., Box 15 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman, highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced single man as butler and valet; Protestant; age, 38; highest city reference. Tall, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman; has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes place for man; highly recommended for sobriety and capability; willing and useful. 246 West 36th St.

COACHMAN or COACHMAN and FOREMAN.—Twelve years' references; three years at last place. A., 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thoroughly experienced; first-class man with saddle horses. M. F., 715 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener; understands vegetables, fruit, lawns, avenues; handy at carpenter's and painter's work; best references. T. F., 108 East 10th St.

GARDENER.—By first-class general workingman; married; several references. Box 668, Patchogue, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—Swede; single; care of horses, harness, carriages, furnaces, and cow; sober, willing, and trustworthy; reference. F., care Norellius, 2,075 Franklin Av., Tremont.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man of thirty-two to attend furnaces, stables, or be generally useful. Rogers, 1,026 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede, 20, as useful man in private family; also horses. Edward Pearson, 24 Greenwich St.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in private family. Lenahan, 471 West 147th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man, Swiss, as valet to one or more gentlemen and make himself useful in yachting, hunting, &c.; speaks three languages. Rudolph Oser, 78 Lexington Av.

VALET.—By a young Japanese to attend one or two more gentlemen couple hours daily; best references. O'Brien, 651 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—Position of trust by a gentleman of varied business experience, who met with misfortune; best references as to character and ability; security furnished if required. R. B., Box 216, care New York Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent, whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
35 West 45d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request. Modern Sanitary Building. Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute. Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages,
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E.Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1815. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

Miss S. D. Doremus,
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4. 735 Madison Avenue, New York.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 6th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in Primary Department.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Ninth year begins Oct. 24, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address PROF. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

WANTED—Singers in a first-class volunteer choir up town; those who will appreciate a chance to become familiar with high-class church music under an able director will be at Leslie Hall, 83d St. and Boulevard, at 7:45 P. M. Saturdays.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, Oct. 23d

FEATURES:

A Distinguished Educator
Full-page portrait of Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College.

Famous Choirs of New York
Thomas M. Prentice, organist of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, writes an entertaining story on the numerous choirs of city churches. Upward of 25 illustrations accompany the story, including portraits of two soloists and a chorister of the St. Andrew's choir; William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster, and Charles Meehan, soprano soloist of St. George's Church; Marie Donavin, soprano, Bloomingdale Reformed Church; G. Edward Stubbs, organist and choirmaster, St. Agnes's Chapel; Miss Lillian Morey, contralto; Miss Minnie Blenner, W. H. MacGregor, and Frank Treat Southwick, organist and choirmaster of the West End Presbyterian Church; two choristers and Miss Karlina Schmitt, contralto of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; Charles Baier, organist of St. Ignatius's Church; Walter R. Johnston, organist St. Paul's M. E. Church; Alice May Sherwood, Marble Collegiate Church; A. A. Wild, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Apostles; Miss Effie Stewart, soprano, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Perry Averill, baritone, All Souls' Church; George M. Greene, organist, Pilgrim Church; Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Edith J. Miller, contralto, St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Adah Mabel Bryant, contralto, Church of the Holy Trinity; Gerritt Smith, Mus. Doc., organist, South Church.

Music
Portraits of Joseph F. Sheehan, tenor, and Lizzie Macnichol, contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Drama
Portraits of May Buckley, Ethel Barrymore, and Frank Worthing in "Catherine"; Fritz Williams in "On and Off"; scene in "The Christian," Act I., and Jameson Lee Finney in "The Christian"; Julia Neilson in "The Gypsy Girl," Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Macbeth, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and Dora Goldthwaite.

A Useful Institution
Full page of snap-shots of the new public gymnasium, Fifty-third Street and Hudson River.

Columbia Yacht Club
Two pictures of its improved landing stage and house, together with a picture of the flagship.

A Valuable Gift
Picture of the vase presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, which was originally intended for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

Before the People
Some candidates for public office. Portraits of all the leading candidates for the Judiciary and Congressional offices in Greater New York.

Fashions in Footwear
The latest things in boots and shoes for men and women, with seven illustrations.

Fiction
"A Bunch of Primroses," by Thomas Cobbs.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

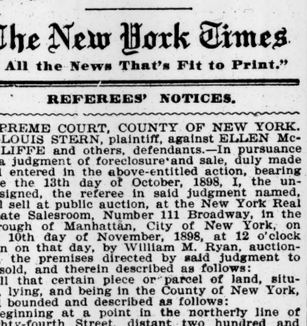
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.



Above is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 51 East 84th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.
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EXCURSIONS.

TINTS AUTUMNAL.
NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going Oct. 21, and returning any time to and including Oct. 24.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A.M., 7:00, 8:00, and 9:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:40 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

SEND POSTAL TO HOME SUPPLY CO., 182 Nassau St., New York, for illustrated catalogue of curious things; it will please you, sure!

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 28, 1898. PHILIP B. VEILLER, Assignee.
GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-law6wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898. G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-law6wF&n11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.
my27-law6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Leue, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
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HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ju10-law6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Adam Glaser, Carrie Schlebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Bopple, also called Beple, children of Frederick Beple, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharine Grau, and Dorothea Kienle, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased; Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baldendorf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Glaser, Anna Schmidt, and Mathilda Dougherty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John E. V. Arnold, [L. S.] Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
o21-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.
ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
jy29-1aw6mF

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Janney, the heirs and next of kin of CHAS. RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have proved certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
J. W. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ROOT, HOWARD, WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o7-1aw6wF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY L. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix. No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedr't, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | K. Fried'n, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Oct. 27, noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Oct. 22, 11 AM | Ems.....Oct. 29, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM | †Aller.....Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | †Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
**F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg-American

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S VIEWS

A Policy of Colonial Acquisition Means Death to Business Prosperity.

HOME CONDITIONS NOW GOOD

Great Trade Revival Awaits Us If We Mind Our Own Business—Need of Shipyards—American Goods Popular Abroad.

Andrew Carnegie arrived at his home in this city Wednesday, after his Summer's sojourn in Europe. He brought with him some clearly defined views with regard to business conditions and prospects, and also on the subject of the proposed acquisition by the United States of the Philippine Islands. Seated in the library of his residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday, Mr. Carnegie said with great earnestness: "If the United States is going to undertake the government of the Philippines and go in for expansion throughout the world, putting her hand in the hornets' nest of European rivalry, there can be no prosperous business. We shall be subject to wars and war's alarms.

"Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the Far East will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. Before the American people comes now the most serious issue since the issues of independence and of secession. A false step now and the future of the Republic will, in my opinion, be seriously impaired and its industrial career retarded."

"You do not think that territorial expansion will bring expansion in trade?"

"No. Not by any means. The development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which cannot be greatly increased; the wants of the people are few; barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers for our products."

"Do you think well of the acquisition of Puerto Rico?"

"I certainly do. That is no distant possession. That is on our continent and I approve of its acquisition. I am no little American. The day is coming when we shall own all these West Indian Islands. They will gravitate to us of their own accord. This is essential for their prosperity."

"How about Cuba?"

"Ah! Here are grand words this morning which I have just read in THE TIMES. Listen to the President. He says:

"The war with Spain was undertaken not that the United States should increase its territory, but that the oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us, and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose.

"In full view of the fact that all the responsibilities which the war has brought upon us are now known, the President stands a man of honor, true to the pledge this Nation made that we sought not territorial aggrandizement when we drew the sword to liberate Cuba. I am amazed at the religious press, I find some of them prating about the responsibilities we have incurred by the war. One responsibility we incurred before the war—we pledged ourselves not to annex Cuba. All the responsibilities we are said to have assumed since are indirect and vague. Here is one responsibility which cannot be waived without National dishonor. This does not mean that we shall not eventually have Cuba, but it does mean that we shall submit the question to Cuba herself when she gets a steady Government. I have no fear of the result. The Cubans themselves, an independent power, will vote for annexation to the United States, and I am in favor of that annexation—an annexation without dishonor."

GREAT BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

"With a judicious and conservative policy is the United States ready for a great business revival?"

"Not only ready for it, but it cannot be arrested. The United States does not know the destiny that is lying immediately at her feet, provided she turns from these phantom schemes of annexation of barbarous peoples in distant lands and just looks down to her feet and sees what the gods have placed within her grasp—the industrial dominion of the world. Oh! If our country only has her usual good sense and adheres to the policy that has made her to-day the richest Nation in the world; the most prosperous, the greatest manufacturing Nation, the greatest mining Nation, the greatest commercial Nation, (home and foreign combined,) the best educated people, the highest paid labor—in all these respects the foremost Nation on the earth—and now, like the dog in the fable who lost his prize in the stream, she is tempted to open her mouth to reach for the shadow she sees in the water.

"Just look at the situation of affairs today. France and England in a tremble; Russia in the background. Here we rest free from all anxiety, impregnable against the world in arms; our estate in a ring fence; no distant possessions to defend; no people to oppress. Imagine triumphant democracy destroying the patriotic army of the Philippines; a band of men who have fought Spain for freedom, and who are prepared to fight this Republic in the same holy cause. The world's sympathies must be with Aguinaldo and his patriot soldiers, who fight for the independence of their country, and against either Spaniard or American. The Republic is ill-advised when she begins to oppose the aspirations of any people for independence, however backward."

Asked whether he had observed an increased demand for American wares in Europe, Mr. Carnegie replied: "Yes, one cannot travel abroad without seeing the inroads that the United States is making in many things. In Germany the American bicycle is being used more than all others combined. You cannot walk down Regent Street in London without seeing the American shoe shops. The wife of a prominent English statesman told me that she buys American shoes and finds they are better than home-made. Right across the street there is the American confectionery store crowded with customers, and restaurants are advertising American ice cream. On the steamship Kaiser Friedrich I met one of the largest dealers in wine in the world. He told me that one brand of California wine had become so popular in Europe that the sellers had made three visits to California recently to increase the supply. At last California has found the secret of making a claret which is pronounced superior to the French, which this good judge said had of recent years become so adulterated as not to deserve its reputation. As iron and steel, you know that we are sending hundreds of thousands of tons abroad. You might say that the export of iron and steel has quadrupled in five years. Our President, Mr. Schwab, says that he thinks the Carnegie Steel Company will soon be sending a quarter of its product abroad, and the company makes more than two million tons of finished steel per year. Oh, if this country would only appreciate what it has just in its grasp and stop chasing phantoms!

"But remember that this is all upon the lowest plane—mere material prosperity. I think little of that; the honor of the Republic is involved, and its adherence to the first principles of democracy. Remember the Declaration of Independence: 'Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.' If the Cubans or Filipinos ask admission to the Union, it may be considered; but unless they do, this Republic cannot in honor coerce them.

NEW SHIPYARDS.

Mr. Carnegie's attention was called to the fact that his name had been connected with rumors about the establishment of a new shipyard in this country. He said:

"Yes; I called the attention of the Western shipbuilders to the opening presented for a great shipyard in New York nearly two years ago, and I have had letters from several upon the subject. I know also of a leading shipbuilding concern in Great Britain which is considering the matter. It is obvious to any man that the United States is going to resume its original position as the chief shipbuilding nation of the world. What is the use of sending thousands of tons of steel to Glasgow and Belfast, as we are doing, when we might as well build the ships here and send them? A shipbuilder in this country to-day has the advantage of about $4 per ton in cost of all steel materials, and he has all his woodwork cheaper than builders in either Great Britain or Germany, and if he cannot take the shipbuilding trade of the world what is the matter with our shipbuilders? I do not forget that we have three very creditable shipyards now, Newport News, one of the best in the world; Cramps' in Philadelphia, and Scott's, in San Francisco; these three shipyards will, of course, extend and prosper, but there is plenty of room for another shipyard here."

"Do you purpose to take any steps in aid of the new project?"

"Well, what have we done toward it? We have assisted in placing the steel at the disposal of ship owners here several dollars per ton cheaper than any others in the world can get it. I think that is doing a big part in the matter. When we are asked to take an interest in any one shipbuilding concern, we naturally hesitate. We are the friends of the shipbuilders. Are we going to compete against them? No, emphatically no! We remain the friends of all shipbuilders, the allies of none."

"Is there no way in which you could aid a new shipbuilding enterprise?"

"My heart is in seeing the United States resume her former position, as I have said, the foremost shipbuilding nation of the world. It is upon the cards. I believe that the Carnegie Steel Company would contract with any responsible shipbuilding company to furnish it all of its steel at several dollars per ton less than any shipyard in the Old World is able to obtain it, and this for any number of years that the concern may desire. Steel is bound to be cheaper in this country than in any other country. Great Britain has no supply of raw materials to make steel, her coal is getting dearer, her ore is nearly exhausted. Germany never could make steel and deliver it to the shipyard as cheaply as Great Britain.

"The whole shipbuilding business of the world lies open to the United States, and this will become more and more apparent with every succeeding year. We have the raw materials, and no other country possesses them to such an extent."

VOTE TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Ninth Regiment Men Strongly Against Remaining in Service—May Be Mustered Out Oct. 31.

A meeting of the officers of the Ninth Regiment was held at the armory yesterday, when the matter of mustering out was considered. Col. Greene said afterward that he had received orders from Washington to muster out on Oct. 31 and the meeting of the officers was to prepare for that event. Col. Greene stated that there were many men in the regiment who had no business enlisting. They were married men with families. When the regiment returned all of these men who desired were discharged. There were about forty of these in all.

Shortly after noon the various companies assembled in the company rooms and a vote was taken. Company A has 115 men. Of these only 10 voted to remain in service. The other companies showed even smaller votes, the average being about 4 to each company for remaining. It was estimated that over 90 per cent. of the men in the regiment wanted to be mustered out. In one of the company rooms, where the men voted almost solidly to stay at home, the entire company answered the Captain's call for volunteers by singing "Home, Sweet Home."

It is declared by many of the soldiers that the men who were willing to go away again are almost without exception men who have no homes. About 100 of these have been sleeping at the armory.

PUERTO RICANS WISH TO VOTE.

They Say They Have Acquired All the Rights of Citizens.

A test will be made to-day of the right of natives of Puerto Rico residing in the United States to exercise the franchise without naturalization, the argument being advanced in their behalf that by the raising of the American flag over Puerto Rico Tuesday they acquired the same status as that of native-born citizens of this country. It is said there are about 1,000 unnaturalized natives of Puerto Rico residing in this city who will be affected by the determination of the question.

The test case will be made by A. Vélez Alvarado, a native of Puerto Rico, who has lived in this city about ten years, as the representative of the Latin-American Newspaper Advertising and Correspondent Agency. He says he has consulted several lawyers, and that he is convinced he became an American citizen the moment Puerto Rico was made American soil, and that, as he has resided more than one year in the State and the requisite length of time in the county and election district, he is entitled to vote.

Mr. Alvarado, who lives at 208 East Ninth Street, will appear with a lawyer this morning before the Registration Board in his election district and ask to be registered as a voter. He expects that his application will be refused, in which case he will apply to the court for an order compelling the election officers to enroll his name. As the case is one which undoubtedly will be carried to the higher courts, if Mr. Alvarado persists in asserting his alleged right, it is unlikely that it can be determined before election day.

A Family in Distress.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to tide an abandoned wife, her aged mother and her four children over a period of distress. The wife, it is believed, with a little money in hand to clear up debts necessarily contracted and provide for support through a brief time, will be able thereafter to support herself and family. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

To-day, we are buying friends—women friends—mothers—in spite of the saying that a friend you buy will be bought from you; because we know that once a friend to our sort of boys' clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings, means always a friend.

INDUCEMENT NO. 1.

BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS, WITH SAILOR COLLARS, SIZES 3 TO 8; WITH VELVET COLLARS, SIZES 9 TO 16; $3.75. THEY WERE BUILT TO SELL AT $6 AND $7.

INDUCEMENT NO. 2.

SAILOR CAPS OR "TAMS" OF PLAIN BLUE CHEVIOT, SIZES 3 TO 10; 50 CENTS—A GOOD BUY ANY OTHER DAY AT $1.

INDUCEMENT NO. 3.

BLACK OR TAN GOATSKIN LEGGINS, JERSEY-LINED, SHORT-LEGGED AND LONG-LEGGED, SIZES 3 TO 10, 75 CENTS—IF YOU WANTED A PAIR YOU'D NEVER HESITATE TO PAY $2.

TO MAKE THE MEASURE EVEN, HERE'S INDUCEMENT NO. 4.

SWEATERS—WHITE, NAVY OR RED—FOR 4 YEAR OLD BOYS AND BIG BOYS, 75 CENTS; WE'VE CUT THE USUAL PRICE IN HALF.

Looking on your part will bring to light plenty of other inducements in all four of our boys' departments.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Friday and Saturday.

Sale of
Boys' All Wool Two-Piece & Sailor Suits,
English and Scotch effects,
$3.95,
value $5.00 to $7.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TWO MORE CITY BRIDGES

Mayor Van Wyck Says He Will Begin Their Building.

BUT NEW SCHOOLS COME FIRST

Delegation from Queens Told that It Will Have to Wait for Transit Facilities.

Mayor Van Wyck declared his intentions in regard to several important matters yesterday to a delegation of taxpayers from the Borough of Queens. The delegation was led by Prof. Gerald Barheit of Long Island City, and among its members were J. R. Terry, Foster Crowell, William T. Mack, Gustav Boehm, Dr. B. Sanbaum, and Rudolph Horak. They announced that they had called to see the Mayor about a plan to build a bridge from Manhattan to Queens over Blackwell's Island. The Mayor asked if they represented any corporation, and said he would refuse to hear them if they did. Prof. Barheit replied that they came only as taxpayers. He said the Borough of Queens suffered greatly from lack of quick and cheap connection with Manhattan, and asked that in the budget of 1899 an item be inserted sufficient to provide for the preliminary work necessary before the work of building the bridge over Blackwell's Island could be begun.

The Mayor said he appreciated the necessity of better communication between Queens and Manhattan, but the budget was already heavily burdened with charges which came as legacies from the last administration. "We have in next year's budget," he said, "$9,000,000 for schools alone. This must be raised first of all. Then the new East River Bridge must be completed, and after that new bridges will be commenced as soon as I see the way clear. I am committed to the building of bridges across the East River. Next to the schools, I consider them the most important work of my administration, and I intend to see to it that two more are begun before I leave office."

The delegation presented a petition for a bridge from Seventy-second Street to Astoria instead of from Thirty-fourth Street, as has been proposed.

Mr. Horak made some remarks in reply to the Mayor, he said the bridge was more important than the schools. He is confident that he himself and other residents of Queens, who were not able to live on beefsteak as were the residents of Manhattan, would find their pecuniary condition greatly improved if the bridge were built. "If you won't give us money to build this bridge," he asked, "will you give us permission to build it by popular subscription?"

"This is pure bluff!" cried the Mayor.

"I meant what I said," retoretd Mr. Horak.

The delegation left much disappointed.

RED CROSS AUXILIARY MEETS.

Mrs. Ward's Offer of a Convalescent Home for Nurses at Darien, Conn., Accepted.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, which the hostess allows the committee to use, though she is now in Paris. The members decided to continue their work, even though the country is not at war. In the absence of the President, Mrs. James Speyer, one of the Vice Presidents, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, acted as Chairman. The Acting President, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, took the floor because she wished to read the report of the Nurses' Committee, of which she is Chairman. Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding were present.

The report went at length into the reasons for the continuance of work, which might be summarized in the statement that the auxiliary is still needed. It now maintains soldiers' hospitals at Fort Wadsworth, Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Monroe, Va., and has two homes for convalescent soldiers in active operation at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Peekskill, N. Y. It is also taking special care of overworked nurses, who come to Mrs. Cowdin in this city and are sent to various hospitals. Such work as this is still needed in many places where the Government has not made all necessary provision. The auxiliary will, therefore, continue it. The members are not at present pressed for funds, but will need money in the course of the Winter to carry out their various plans.

The announcement was made that a Mrs. Ward of this city had offered a home for convalescent nurses at Darien, Conn., to the auxiliary, and the offer was promptly accepted. This home is a residence on Mrs. Ward's estate, Kensett-on-the-Sound. Mr. Kensett, the artist, whose name the estate bears, formerly used the building as his studio. It will accommodate about eleven nurses, and is delightfully situated, having water on both sides and a promenade over the water to an island near by. Mrs. Ward gives the use of the building and the services of a man to care for it, and the auxiliary will defray the running expenses, putting a woman in charge of the home.

It is the intention of the auxiliary to open another convalescent home for nurses in the South, probably near Asheville, N. C., or perhaps near Atlanta, Ga. The former locality is preferred because of its reputation as a health resort. The auxiliary will rent a building, if necessary, but hopes that the offer of one will be made to it by some public-spirited person. Both Red Cross and army contract nurses will be admitted to these two homes.

The auxiliary has been defraying transportation expenses of nurses at times when their transportation was delayed by a clogging of business in the Quartermaster's office, and in such cases has later asked to have the transportation refunded to it. This led to the spreading of a report that the auxiliary was bankrupt. It is in good financial condition.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter Wins His Suit.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter yesterday received a verdict for $8,485.30 and interest from Dec. 31, 1896, by a jury before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. The judgment is directed against the New York City Baptist Mission Society. While Dr. Potter is the real principal in the suit, it was brought in the name of George C. Freeman. The suit was to recover $18,000, the alleged value of certain church fixtures and furniture which were bought by Freeman for Dr. Potter's church at a Sheriff's sale. Dr. Potter allowed the articles to remain in the church after his quarrel with the church officials, and subsequently they were resold by the Sheriff under a judgment rendered against the church and despite Dr. Potter's protest.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL DRAPERIES.

Why is it that some halls look as if they put their hands behind their backs and met you with a "What's your business?" while others greet you with outstretched hands? Frequently it is the draperies.

We are careful that the colors are soft, quiet and harmonious. Yellow has the most welcoming power; it reflects light, but it must be skillfully introduced or the color would be a glare. The delightful effects of blues in masses are made possible by our skilled handling. Good red-browns and mahogany reds are amply provided.

In all our drapery stuffs the designs are artistic and the colorings harmonious. Double-faced Erzeroum stripe tapestry at $1.50 per yd., also Domestic tapestries at 70 cts. per yd.

Fashionable furniture at factory figures, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPAIRMENT OF EASEMENTS.—In the case of George W. Sauer against the Mayor, &c., of New York, to recover damages sustained in consequence of injuries to the easements of light, air, and access, caused by the erection of the viaduct in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, from St. Nicholas Place to Macomb's Dam Bridge, tried in the Supreme Court, Judge McAdam laid down the following propositions of law: First—That fee damage cannot be recovered in a common law action, but must be asserted in condemnation proceedings for by suit in equity to enjoin the continuance of the invasion of light, air, and access, in which the value of the easement of the abutting owner may be fixed and its payment required as a condition of permitting the structure to remain. Second—That where the owner is out of possession and the premises are occupied by a tenant, the diminution of rental value is the measure of damage. Third—But where the owner is occupant, and the premises have been erected with especial adaptability to his business, the measure of damage is the depreciation of the usable value or beneficial use and enjoyment with reference to such purpose. Fourth—While profits as such are not recoverable, the net income of the place and any impairment thereof, if directly traceable to the invasion of light, air, and access, may, with the other facts and circumstances, be considered by the jury in determining the usable value and the nature and extent of the injury done. Fifth—That while not liable for temporary inconveniences incidental to the work, the damages commence when the permanent structure by its presence reaches a height that impairs the easements of light, air, and access and does substantial damage, the quantum of which is for the jury to determine. The plaintiff was awarded $30,000 and the Court refused to set the verdict aside.

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CONTRACT TO SELL LAND, WITH ALTERNATIVE PROVISION FOR REPURCHASE.—The Bellevue Land and Improvement Company made a contract in 1892 with Charles L. Woodbridge and others, by which, in consideration of the purchase by the latter of certain lands in the town of Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., the company agreed that an electric street railroad should be constructed, maintained, and operated over this land "for the convenience of passengers as often as once every half hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. of each day, as such street railroads are usually run until said land is sold," and further covenanted "that in case said street railway should not be constructed, maintained, and operated, as hereinbefore provided, the said party of the first part, will, at the request of the party of the second part, take back the said land," and "will repay to the party of the second part all money which has or may be paid to the party of the first part, pursuant to the terms of the said agreement." The Buffalo and Lancaster Land Company, organized by Woodbridge and his associates, brought an action against the Bellevue company to enforce the specific performance of the alternative provision for the repurchase of the land. On the trial it appeared that the railway referred to in the agreement was constructed and in operation before May 1, 1895, and had since that date been operated, except during the whole or the greater part of the period from Dec. 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895, during which period because of heavy snow falls and high winds the railroad was so blockaded as to render it impossible to run cars over it as required by the contract, although such drifts were removed from the railroad with the appliances and assistance usually and ordinarily employed for that purpose by street railroads, and when so removed the cars were run until the railroad became again blockaded by the snow drifts. It was also shown that there had been no market since 1893 for the property, and the trial court found that "its salability under the existing conditions does not appear to have been affected by such interruptions in the operation of said street railroad." The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the judgment of the Special Term in favor of the plaintiff for $37,363.63, and directing that upon such payment the plaintiff deliver to the defendant the deed of conveyance of the premises described in the mortgage. The court holds, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the interruption of the operation of the railroad did not constitute such a breach of the contract as it was contemplated by the parties at the time when they entered into it would entitle the party of the second part to a specific enforcement by the court of equity of the alternative provisions of the contract requiring a repurchase of the premises by the party of the first part.

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ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT SOUGHT TO BE ENFORCED.—Susie M. Van Deventer brought an action to enforce an ante-nuptial contract, by which Stephen W. Van Deventer, her husband, in consideration of the marriage, which took place in May, 1892, agreed to convey certain real estate to his wife and to pay her $20,000. She demanded in the suit specific performance of the agreement to convey the real estate and $20,000 damages for a breach of the contract. The contract was entered into at Woodstock, Ontario, but the land which he agreed to convey was in the village of Penn Yan, N. Y. A judgment rendered on the trial in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The court held, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the suit might properly embrace both causes of action—one in equity and the other at law—but the defendant was entitled to demand a trial by jury as to that cause of action which was based upon the claim for damages. The case it was held, did not come within the rule that, where a court of equity obtains jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter of the action, it may adapt its relief to the exigencies of the case. Justice Ward dissented, holding that the action was an equitable one, pure and simple.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Depositor": David M. Torrey assigned to Joseph Laux of 241 East Forty-sixth Street, to whom all claims should be made, and from whom information as to the banker's affairs and the prospects of depositors can probably be obtained. The attorney for the assignee is Edward Blaikie, whose office is in The Evening Post Building, at Broadway and Fulton Street.

"Querist": (1.) Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was degraded in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, Paris, Jan. 5, 1895.

(2.) He was enrolled with the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, and was assigned to special duty on the general staff of the army.

(3.) The latest number of the Annuaire Militaire does not give the regiments at present occupying Paris and neighboring garrison towns—Versailles, for example. The French War Office never allows a regiment to remain long in one place, as it is not considered a good thing for the inhabitants to become too well acquainted with the soldiers. Doubtless the desired information could be obtained by addressing the Comte de Grandprey, Chef de Bataillon who is the military attaché at the French Embassy in Washington.

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LONG CREDIT.

MEDICAL CONVENTION ENDS

Joseph D. Bryant Made President of State Association.

PHYSICIANS' USE OF ALCOHOL

The Effects of the Drug Interestingly Discussed—Dr. Hillis Attacks Hospital Management.

Most of the papers read yesterday at the closing sessions of the New York State Medical Association's annual meeting, in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, were of a technical character. Two of them, however, were not. Dr. J. M. Farrington of Broome County read one of these, "The Passing of Alcohol."

Dr. Farrington quoted the commendations formerly bestowed on alcohol by standard medical authors, and noted a great change within forty years. He declared that those of the profession who believe in the general use of alcohol as a remedy are now in the minority, and said that with the light which has been thrown upon this subject during the past few years a physician subjects himself to adverse criticism, and has need to apologize for using alcohol in cases in which but a few years ago he would have been censured had he refrained from using it. Dr. Farrington said further:

Life insurance companies have become convinced beyond question that alcohol, used even in moderate quantities, impairs the vital powers and shortens life. Railroad companies have learned that even a moderate use of alcohol affects unfavorably the brain and muscular power, and, therefore, require all engineers, conductors, brakemen, and switchmen to be total abstainers. Religious societies that formerly made use of alcoholic wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper have discovered that the use of it at the communion service has, in many instances, aroused the appetite for intoxicants in reformed persons, and thus have started them again on the declivity to ruin. Churches have likewise learned that the use of alcohol as a beverage is the greatest barrier to the progress of religious truth. Therefore, a majority of the Christian societies have banished intoxicating wine from their communion rites, and use only the unfermented juice of the grape.

Public state ceremonies, such as the inauguration of the President of the United States and of the Governors of States, which were once scenes of bacchanalian revelry, have so far been modified in deference to public sentiment that in many instances no kind of alcoholic beverage is furnished. Social gatherings and banquets, where formerly champagne and other mild intoxicants flowed freely and were considered essential, are now frequently conducted without any form of alcoholic drink. * * *

The attention of the civilized world has been called to the conspicuous fact of the accuracy of the fire of the gunners of our battleships in the recent war with Spain. The contrast between the fire of the men of our navy and that of Spain was chiefly to be attributed, no doubt, to the custom that prevails on the ships of the latter, where daily rations of grog are given at all times, and when an action is going on or anticipated double rations of grog are furnished to the men; while, since 1862, when that custom was abolished by our Government, no rations of grog are allowed at any time on board our ships. The custom just alluded to as followed by Spain is true of all the navies of the world but ours. Yet Great Britain has abandoned the double rations of grog when a fight is on, and then no liquor is allowed.

Dr. Farrington appealed to his hearers to assist in driving alcohol from the domain of medicine. A discussion followed, in which his views were strongly antagonized by several physicians who believe in the use of alcohol.

The second paper of a popular character was presented by Dr. Thomas J. Hillis of New York City, whose subject was one which has of late years often been before the public—the abuse of medical charity. Dr. Hillis attacked the present hospital management, saying:

The authorities controling the hospital of to-day have forgotten the real mission of that institution—that its place is only a dispenser and vender of medical charity; they have forgotten, too, that all the earthly possessions they have and own were obtained and acquired in the pretext of charity; the donations and bequests that have made them rich were all given and bestowed on the presumption of this charity. Hospital Sunday in the churches, one day in the year; hospital Saturday inside the churches every day in the year, an endless chain, to which is harnessed the chariot of charity. The perennial, perpetual, eternal beggar, investing the haunts of civilized man, with hand outstretched, outstretched forever, for a dime, a dollar, or an endowment. * * *

Now this professional beggar must be reminded of his place in the community, so that he may not grow overbearing and step beyond his legitimate field to where the physician is laboring in his vineyard, with intent to swindle him out of the proceeds of that labor. * * * The simple hospital of days gone by is transformed into a gigantic trust, operated by a Board of Governors who have relays of physicians and surgeons, to whom they pay nothing, at their beck and call.

Dr. Hillis inquired into the motive of surgeons for working for nothing in hospitals, and denounced the "immorality and injustice of hospitals and dispensaries in looking for free services from physicians," declaring that "the old notion that surgeons and physicians should work for nothing for rich corporations, styling themselves hospitals, who wear the trade-mark of charity to beguile the unwary, is about exploded," and that "to-day the hospital staff is all but in mutiny."

A paper that was rewarded with warm commendation was one by Dr. Thomas F. Reilly of New York City, on "Technique in the Use of Saline Infusions." Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin and others spoke of it as placing in the hands of every physician the means and knowledge how to use an agency that has made a great change in surgery, making safe and easy operations that a few years and even a few months ago would not have been attempted.

The Nominating Committee recommended the following ticket, which was unanimously elected: President—Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, New York City; Vice Presidents—Drs. J. G. Hunt, D. C. Moriarta, F. D. Reese, and W. M. Bemus; Secretary—Dr. M. C. O'Brien, New York City; Treasurer—Dr. E. D. Ferguson, Troy; Council—Drs. J. P. Sharer, C. E. Fritts, Leroy J. Brooks, De Lancey Rochester, and Charles E. Denison. Just before final adjournment Dr. Bryant took the chair and made a short address.

HORSES FAST IN A QUAGMIRE.

Three Derricks Were Required in Order to Release the Animals.

Two horses owned by Joseph Seeley, a sodawater maker of New York, were mired in the mud on Ege Avenue, a section of the Hackensack meadows, Jersey City, Wednesday night. Jacob Schmidt, the driver, tried vainly for an hour to release them, assisted by nearly a hundred men and boys.

Three small derricks were borrowed from a nearby wagon factory, and by their use the wagon and the horses were drawn from the quagmire. The horses were so exhausted that they required an hour's rest before they could resume their journey.

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